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PERSIA NOW FAVORS RUSSIA INSTEAD OF BRITISH FRIENDSHIP

Anglo-Persian Agreement Is Practically Thrown Over in Favor of Treaty Signed by Persia With the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).

Exercising her right of self-determination, Persia, in complete disregard of all ties of friendship, has to all intents and purposes thrown over the Anglo-Persian agreement in favor of a treaty signed early this year with the Soviet authorities at Moscow.

For some time past there has been evidence that Bolshevik propaganda in Persia has been having an effect inimical to British interests, as has been clearly seen by the continued avoidance of calling together of the Majlis to ratify the Anglo-Persian Treaty. Added to this has been the repeated change of government, no two having the same policy and the withdrawal of British troops in northern Persia—this latter act having been dictated more by economic necessity than for political reasons.

The cumulative effect has been the steady weakening of British prestige, while on the other hand there has been insistent Bolshevik propaganda, and the nearby presence of Soviet troops which, notwithstanding the Russo-Persian Treaty, still remained in the Persian province of Gilan.

Why British Policy Failed

Speaking in the House of Lords on Tuesday the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, referring to conditions in Persia, attributed the failure of British policy to the chronic inability of the Persian governments to the unwillingness of successive ministries to summon the Majlis and the atmosphere of incurable intrigue that prevails among Persian politicians.

There can be little doubt, it is pointed out, that recent events in Persia will tend to considerably increase British difficulties in not only Persia but also Afghanistan and India, where popular opinion will be much influenced by what will no doubt be presented to them as a British diplomatic defeat.

Oil Wells Not in Danger

As to British commercial interests in Persia, it is not anticipated that these will be attacked, even though Persia were to accept Soviet rule, and although it is the Bolshevik policy to destroy British influence, the fact must be recognized that the Persian Government relies to a large extent on the revenue derived from British undertakings. One of the main sources of revenue comes from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which pays 16 per cent of the value of the oil taken from its oil wells to the Persian Government in return for concessions.

Furthermore, so far as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is concerned—which, in addition to being partly owned by the British Government, is about the biggest British interest in Persia—its sphere of operation is too far to the south to be influenced by Bolshevik aggression. In any case, the company relies mainly for the protection of its rights upon the native tribesmen inhabiting the mountains, who are very friendly to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and it is felt certain that any advance from the north would be met by these warlike hill tribes, which could put up a very effective resistance in that difficult mountainous district.

Meantime, £2,000,000 which the British Government had been willing to loan to Persia now hangs in abeyance, and the British officers that had been lent to the Persian Government for the purpose of training their army are also being recalled, until such time as Persia comes to recognize where her true interests lie.

NEW PREMIER OF ALBERTA CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, EDMONTON, Alberta — Herbert Greenfield of Westlock, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was yesterday elected upon as the next Premier of Alberta at a caucus of the United Farmers of Alberta, the membership of the Legislature which has been in session in Calgary for the past two days.

Mr. Greenfield has been a resident in Alberta for 15 years, and is known as one of the most progressive and successful farmers in the Province. He has also taken a prominent part in community and provincial enterprises. English by birth, Mr. Greenfield has had no other school training than that of the public schools, but has been a life-long student and an insatiable reader along the lines in which he has been especially interested. The appointment of other Cabinet ministers has not yet been made.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN RUSSIA ACUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, HELSINKI, Finland (Wednesday).

Insistent reports are coming through from Russia of suffering due to a shortage of supplies. The "Pravda" confirms the report of a reduction of rations in that country. During the ensuing five days the bread ration will be withdrawn from 30 per cent of the inhabitants of Moscow and Petrograd, who hitherto had been supplied by the government. Later a further 30 per cent will lose their rations. The food crisis is defeating all attempts to increase industrial production.

A wireless message from Moscow states that the government of Astrakhan has absolutely no more bread to distribute, while the harvest in the government of Saratov will yield hardly 350 pounds of grain to the hectare, which equals two and half acres. All districts are suffering, and reports from various governments show a similar desperate state of affairs.

MILITARY COURTS IN IRELAND OVERRULED

Military Authorities Held to Exceed Powers Granted by Legislation in Trying Cases Otherwise Than by Court-Martial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).

The military courts in Ireland, other than courts-martial, have been ruled by an Irish judge as having no jurisdiction. That the military authorities, like every other authority of the state, were subject to the Supreme Court of the realm, was the judgment expressed by the Master of the Rolls in the Chancery division here on Tuesday.

Conditional orders of habeas corpus were made absolute in the case of two men sentenced to the extreme penalty by military courts and he directed that they should be brought up at the high court on Friday, when the Master took it that counsel would apply for their discharge.

The first case was that of John Joseph Egan, motor engineer, employed by the Clare County Council, who was sentenced to the extreme penalty by a military court at Limerick, and the application on his behalf had been made for a writ of habeas corpus against Gen. Sir Nevill Macready, Major-General Strickland, Brigadier-General Cameron and the Attorney-General.

No Legal Status

The charge against Mr. Egan by the military authorities was that he was improperly in possession of ammunition, and on that charge he was tried, said his lordship, not by court-martial but by a court constituted in some way unknown to the law by some military officers. Shortly afterward Mr. Egan was informed that he had been convicted and sentenced to the extreme penalty.

The court which assumed jurisdiction had no legal status and the penalty awarded for the offense charged had no sanction from British law; it had been urged on behalf of the military authorities that the situation was a state of war, and necessitated military operations for public safety, and that no act done in the course of these operations was subject to the jurisdiction of the King's courts.

But His Lordship ruled that the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act had been passed, giving the military special power, but imposing conditions which the military authorities were not entitled to disregard. The claim of the military authorities to override legislation would seem to the Master of the Rolls to call for a new Bill of Rights.

Courts-Martial Fair

A court-martial could have imposed the extreme penalty on the facts deposited to, and a court-martial had always been regarded as a fair, impartial tribunal and was prescribed in the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act.

In conclusion, His Lordship said he might appear unduly hard on the military authorities in their efforts to get peace, but there were considerations more important than the temporary duration of an insurrection. Among them were "the eternal principles of justice" which could not be violated without detriment to the true interests and well-being of a civilized community. He held that the plaintiff should have been tried by a court-martial under the provisions of the act.

A similar decision was given in the case of Patrick Higgins, one of the Clonmult prisoners who was sentenced to the extreme penalty by a military court in Cork. The House of Lords reserved judgment on July 14 in a similar case argued before their lordships.

SHIPPING BOARD ASKS FUND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Albert D. Leaker, chairman of the Shipping Board, asked the House Appropriations Committee for an immediate appropriation of \$125,000,000 to meet expenses during the next five months. No action was taken.

FARM BLOC MEETS DISTINCT DEFEAT

Administration Forces in the Senate Support Substitute for Norris Export Measure — Cotton States Join With East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Disruption of the "farmer bloc" in Congress loomed as a possibility yesterday. Even if disruption can be avoided and the group of senators who have sworn to work together for agricultural legislation keep up a semblance of cohesion, the setback that the group has suffered in the virtual defeat of the Norris export corporation bill cannot fail to cause internal friction and distrust.

It became clear yesterday that the Administration steam roller and the political pressure behind it had proved too much for the newly-formed group. Members who had worked with it since the beginning of the special session to promote farm legislation indicated clearly that they were forsaking its banners and preparing to support the Administration substitute for the Norris bill.

Connivance Charged

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and author of the bill creating a special governmental corporation to facilitate the export of farm products, admitted in the midst of a fiery indictment of the "secret and mysterious methods of senators and outsiders," that the major part of the farm bloc had come to terms with the Administration and were preparing to accept the substitute, which would give the War Finance Corporation power to aid the farmers, instead of creating a special corporation.

A. B. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President; Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican whip; Frank E. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who introduced the substitute bill, were cited by the Nebraska Senator as among the brigade whose secret methods defeated the export corporation bill and "steamrolled" the Administration machine to bring the "farm bloc" to terms.

Substitute Agreed Upon

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Agriculture Committee decided yesterday that the substitute bill prepared by the War Finance Corporation with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The full committee will meet today and will sustain the action of the sub-committee, it is indicated.

It was after this became apparent that Senator Norris delivered his indictment of administration tactics on the floor of the Senate. Only two members of the committee, Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas, and Joseph Handzell (D.) of Louisiana, were prepared to continue the battle with Senator Norris. "Cotton" which the War Finance Corporation is now helping, made common cause with the eastern senators to go along with the Administration.

Opposition Criticized

Senator Norris launched into his broadside when the point was raised that Secretary Mellon did not have an opportunity to testify when the bill was before the committee.

"He was given one opportunity, and was unable to come," said Senator Norris. "Personally, I did not care whether he came or not. I knew how he felt toward this kind of legislation. From the cradle, he has looked through the glasses of big business, big bankers, big corporations. I might say the same thing about Secretary Hoover."

Turning to Senator Kellogg, who introduced the administration substitute, the Nebraska Senator stated that no mention of it had been made to the Agriculture Committee, that Senator Kellogg got the floor in accordance with some kind of an agreement to which the Vice-President might or might not have been a party, but to which Senator Curtis was certainly a party.

"This founding bill was born in secrecy. It was never submitted to any member of the Committee on Agriculture. Then this child had to be baptized, and it was thought necessary that some senator from an agricultural state would be the right kind of father. So those behind the scenes looked round and said, 'Why not Minnesota?' They wanted a real farmer, and they selected the Minnesota Senator, who is always doing something for the farmer. He is a horny-handed son of toil. He knows all about farming. He has a great library in which he studies the question. There you will find all the leading text books on the relation between golf playing and chicken raising. Why should not such a farmer be given the honor of standing sponsor for this founding of secrecy?"

Turning to the administration substitute bill, Senator Norris declared it was just an excuse to evade the issue; that the bill would not help the farmers, and that the men who composed the War Finance Corporation did not understand anything about farming conditions.

NEWS SUMMARY

Great Britain is to hold in abeyance the loan of £2,000,000 which it was planned to loan to Persia and is recalling the officers lent to the government at Tehran because of the fact that Persia to all intents and purposes has thrown over the Anglo-Persian agreement in favor of the treaty signed at Moscow.

Some light has been shed on Japan's attitude toward the Washington conference by a high Japanese authority in London. Japan welcomes the conference, it is said, but feels that if the western powers decide to discuss such questions as Shantung she should be allowed to present for discussion matters like the island of Yap or Asiatic immigration.

Military courts, other than courts-martial, have no jurisdiction in Ireland, according to the ruling of an Irish judge. Consequently conditional orders of habeas corpus have been made absolute in the case of two men sentenced to the extreme penalty by military courts and it has been directed that the men should be brought up at the high court in Dublin tomorrow when counsel may apply for their discharge.

An accord has been drawn up between Ankara and the Quai d'Orsay. The Kemalists are reported to be desirous of entering into negotiations with all governments. Their representative in Paris speaks of the possibility of mediation by the Allies between the Greeks and the Turks.

An improvement is officially announced in the situation in Morocco.

At a meeting of the Swiss Federal Council it was stated that the negotiations between France and Switzerland concerning the customs zones have been concluded. The customs barrier is carried to the political frontier.

Reports are filtering through Finland of an acute shortage of food supplies in Russia.

Lord Birkenhead indicated in the House of Lords that the British Government might go to the country for a mandate in the event of Parliament rejecting its Irish proposals.

So far as the Greek offensive in Anatolia progressed that a grand council of war is being held in the field under the presidency of King Constantine to decide on the next step in the operations.

Aristide Briand is to meet the Cabinet ministers at the Elysee today when he will give a full exposition of the Franco-British negotiations regarding Upper Silesia.

The formal acceptance by Japan of the invitation of President Harding to participate in the discussion of armament reduction and the settlement of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, has been received. Japan reserves the right to limit the agenda of the conference to exclude the discussion of "problems of sole concern to particular powers," or "matters that may be regarded as accomplished facts."

Disorganization of the farm bloc in Congress was said to be threatened yesterday by the action of the Senate Agricultural Committee's subcommittee in deciding to report a substitute for the Norris export corporation bill. It is now proposed to vest authority in the War Finance Corporation to render the desired aid to farmers which would have been provided for in the Norris bill, had it passed. The Administration was opposed to the measure, and it is said many of the farmer senators, so-called, yielded to Administration pressure.

A definite split between Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico, and his party is believed by political observers to be indicated by the fact that while the Mexican Senate has voted to grant his request that he be granted extraordinary powers to deal with the oil situation, the Chamber of Deputies refused to take like action.

Charles G. Dawes, director of the Budget Bureau, has issued an order for a coordinating control of United States Government departments so that purchases will not be made unnecessarily when there is a surplus of the desired article in another department.

Union Labor and representatives of the farmer group in Congress joined forces yesterday in opposing, in public hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, the proposed repeal of the profits tax provision.

Believing that the anti-beer bill's passage can no longer be delayed, the opponents of the legislation in the Senate have turned their attacks on the Anti-Saloon League of America in what is said to be an attempt to confuse the issue before Congress.

The report of widespread food shortage in the south emanating from the Public Health Service in Washington, continued to be denied yesterday and a message from Oklahoma was read in the Senate denouncing the statement. The president of Louisiana's Board of Health declared there was no need of federal aid in any way.

ATTACKS CONTINUE ON HEALTH SERVICE

Oklahoma Message Read in Senate Denounces Report of a Widespread Lack of Food—Texas Representative Silent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Chairs from both sides of the House chambers greeted the reading of a message yesterday from J. A. Whitehurst, president of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, denouncing the reports of a widespread prevalence of pellagra in the south that emanated from the Public Health Service in Washington.

"Oklahoma resents imputations of lack of food or varieties, and brands them as malicious propaganda," the message stated. It was read by James V. McClintic (D.), Representative from Oklahoma.

"The propaganda about pellagra in the south, especially in Oklahoma, is groundless," it continued. "I look upon it as malicious, and calculated to injure the south. Oklahoma has never had better crops, or a greater food supply than at the present time with 50,000,000 bushels of wheat; 120,000,000 bushels of corn; good cotton crops. With vegetables and truck patches and cattle selling at three cents a pound food is especially plentiful in rural districts. What we need is assistance in stabilizing prices on our great variety and bountiful crop and live stock."

In marked contrast with protests flooding the Capitol from the south, Hatton W. Sumners (D.), Representative from Texas, a member of the joint congressional commission on agricultural inquiry, recently gave out a statement to the effect that the rural people in North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia were "undernourished" because of the scarcity of food. Mr. Sumners made this statement in a report on conditions that he found in these states on a recent tour of investigation in connection with problems of the joint commission.

Mr. Sumners had nothing to say yesterday about his comment on food conditions. At the same time the members of the Texas delegation likewise received messages deploring the reports that pellagra is rampant in the south.

"No Need of Federal Aid"

Louisiana Official Says Situation Is Favorable in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—"There is no occasion for apprehension concerning the pellagra situation in Louisiana and there is no need of federal aid in any way," said Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the State Board of Health. Dr. Dowling states that only five cases were reported in Louisiana this week; last week there were 18. Of the five cases, two were in Moorehouse parish, one in Orleans, one in St. Landry and one in Tangipahoa.

Dr. M. S. Lombard of the United States Public Health Service declared that all his reports on the pellagra situation in this section were favorable and that no action so far as he knows is contemplated by the department.

Denials from Georgia

State Officials Combine to Correct Erroneous Health Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, ATLANTA, Georgia.—Georgia continues to deny stoutly that an epidemic of pellagra is sweeping over the State. Reports to this effect circulated by the Public Health Service in Washington caused amazement in Georgia. To correct this erroneous impression the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the Fulton County grand jury, the Georgia Senate, Georgia members in Congress, and state officials, have made public denial of the truth of the statement and have forwarded the denials to Washington.

"In my opinion, the report that there is a pellagra epidemic or even an unusual number of cases of the disease in the State is entirely without foundation," said Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, head of the state Board of Health. "There have been 10 deaths from pellagra in Atlanta this year. We have no record of the number of cases of pellagra, as it is not a contagious and infectious disease, but the small number of deaths from this disease compared with other diseases, indicates that pellagra is not present in Atlanta to any important extent," said Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday from the Canadian liner, S. S. Empress of France. Lord Byng, the Duke's successor as Governor-General, will sail for Canada on August 4 in S. S. Empress of France, which will also carry as a passenger the Canadian Prime Minister, Arthur Meighen.

BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Todoroff, the Bulgarian Finance Minister, has come to Paris to affirm that the policy of his country is one of work and peace. He desires to study the fiscal methods of the western countries, for a year ago Bulgaria had no budget whatever. Various banking questions are to be settled between the government and financial groups. He does not think the charges imposed upon Bulgaria by the Treaty can be immediately executed, but he is hopeful that the Reparations Commission will grant postponements.

A denial of bellicose sentiments and of intrigues with Angora or Moscow was given.

TURKS' RESISTANCE DECLARED BROKEN

Greek Advance Guards Reported to Be Moving Steadily Toward Angora—Turkish Appeal to Allied Powers Rumored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).

The Greek Legation in London has issued a bulletin tonight stating that "according to reports received up to yesterday the enemy's resistance is completely broken. His losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated at 60,000. Greek advance guards proceed steadily toward Angora and has now reached Gordan."

"A grand council of war, held in the field under the presidency of the King himself, is deciding on the next step in the operations. The enemy is firing his ammunition dumps in his retreat. The 'Patris' learns from Constantinople that Kemal Pasha is said to have authorized the Sublime Porte to appeal to the allied powers to arrange peace."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Tuesday)—According to news from the Anatolian front received in Paris the Greek Army, after its incontestable successes has reached a much more difficult period. If the army is not stabilized, it is encountering much more formidable opposition. The Kemalists acknowledge the fall of Kutayah, though declaring that the town was evacuated with all the artillery and munitions in their hands. The Greeks appear to aim at a consolidation of the line, while the Turks appear to be concentrating their forces for a counterattack.

The plain of Konia now before the Greeks represents several marches in a desert region. The Turks pretend that the wing of the Greek Army is being turned and Yenil-Shehr is taken, as is Ushak. Ushak is of capital importance, being on the single railway which links the bulk of the army with the Smyrna base.

In the meantime the Turkish bureau of information at Paris signals that the Angora Assembly is desirous of entering into negotiations with all the governments. There has been drawn up in Paris a definite project of accord between Angora and the Quai d'Orsay, and while the terms are lacking, it is intimated that both France and Turkey will be satisfied. Dr. Rechad, the Angora delegate at Paris, says that the accord is ready and is approved by Aristide Briand and Bekir Samy Bey.

The French zones of influence are abandoned, but France receives important concessions and prisoners may be exchanged without delay. The state of war between France and Turkey is considered as practically terminated. He also speaks of the possibility of mediation of the Allies between the Greeks and Turks.

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INDEX FOR JULY 28, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 9	German Railway Efficiency Rules.....	7
Canada's Business Condition Review.....		Dominion Navies as Police of the Seas.....	7
Speculation in Foreign Exchange.....		Libraries as Aid to Public Schools.....	11
Finance as Index to Trade Strength.....		Illustrations.....	
Finland Extends Activity in Trade.....		Scene in Lubec.....	3
Editorials.....	Page 14	Astrolabe Supposed to Have Been Used.....	5
The American Valuation Clause.....		By Champlain.....	5
Spain and Morocco.....		Dutch Interior.....	8
Bulgaria's Compulsory Labor Law.....		Sailing a Raft.....	13
Mr. Hoover Considers Housing.....		Wood-Block Print by J. J. Lankester.....	13
The Summer of 1921.....		Labor.....	
Editorial Notes.....		Mr. Gompers Asks Relief for Labor.....	2
General News.....		Australia Awake to Strike Danger.....	6
Persia Now Favors Russia Instead of.....		Appeal for Unity in British Labor.....	6
British Friendship.....		Special Articles.....	
Japanese Reserving Prior De-.....		The Window of the World.....	3
termined Right.....		Hansa Ports Three.....	3
News Summary.....		When Good Routes Get to Seotland.....	3
Military Courts in Ireland Overruled.....		A One-Ring Circus.....	3
Turks' Resistance Declared Broken.....		The Astrolabe.....	7
Farm Bloc Meets Distinct Defeat.....		A Concert at Ellis Island.....	11
Attacks Continue on Health Service.....		Sporting.....	Page 10
Bulgarian Finance Minister in Paris.....		Longwood Singles Reduced to Four.....	
Turks' Resistance Declared Broken.....		Third Test Match Goes to Australia.....	
Greek Advance Guards Reported.....		Much Cricket for Next Month.....	
to Be Moving Steadily Toward.....		The Children's Page.....	Page 13
Angora—Turkish Appeal to.....		The Household Page.....	Page 8
Allied Powers Rumored.....		Dress at Hurlingham.....	
Japanese Accept, Reserving Prior.....		Changing Pillow Ticking.....	
Determined Right.....		Swearing on Snap Fasteners.....	
Official Interchange Assures Full.....		The Dutch Style.....	
Representation of Major Pow-.....		How Furniture May Be Restained.....	
ers at Forthcoming Conference.....		Brocade Once More.....	
Called by Mr. Harding.....		The Home Forum.....	Page 13
		Healing Instantaneous.....	
		Victor Hugo's Inn in Spain.....	

Tokyo delivered, on July 23, 1921, the following memorandum to the Imperial Government:

"The Government of the United States deeply appreciates the readiness of the Imperial Japanese Government to accept the invitation to attend the conference on the limitation of armaments."

"The Secretary of State of the United States, in the course of informal conversations with His Excellency, the Imperial Japanese Ambassador, at Washington, has expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would not press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed conference, in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of the American Government leaves this matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later."

"The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference. He considers it inadvisable, however, at the present moment, to hamper the program, and in particular to delay the arrangements for the conference, pending an agreement regarding this matter."

Japan's Reply

Yesterday the Department of State received, through the American Embassy at Tokyo, the following reply:

"The Japanese Government have taken note of the contents of the American memorandum of July 23, received through the American Charge d'Affaires, in reply to the Japanese memorandum of July 13, on the subject of a conference on the limitation of armaments to be held at Washington."

"It has been brought to the knowledge of the Japanese Government that the Government of the United States is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference, and that it considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the proposed conference. The Japanese Government, on that understanding, are happy to be able to inform the American Government that it is their intention gladly to accept an invitation for a conference which shall embrace the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions."

Understanding Indicated

"The Japanese Government have been made aware, through the communications, and the published statements of the American Government and the conversations between the Secretary of State and Baron Shidehara, that the proposition of the American Government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the close bearing they have on the question of the limitation of armaments, which is the original and principal aim of the conference, and that therefore the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East. Desiring, as they do, to contribute to the establishment of an enduring peace and to the advancement of human welfare, the Japanese Government earnestly hope that the proposed conference may attain the expected results, and their ideals may thereby be brought nearer to realization."

"In order to insure the success of the conference, the Japanese Government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers, or such matters that may be regarded as accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided."

According to the President's announcement, China will be invited to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions, and has indicated her willingness to accept the invitation. Other powers having interests in the Far East may also be invited to take part in that discussion. Formal invitations have not yet been issued, and the details of the arrangements are being perfected, it was said at the State Department.

Japanese Viewpoint

Japan May Wish to Raise Points of Importance to Her

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The unique position of Japan in the Far East, and the immense importance of any decisions that may be taken at the coming Pacific conference in Washington, make it necessary that the Japanese Government should know beforehand the subjects which are likely to be discussed there. Any discussion of matters relating to the Far East is likely to bring about the thorough ventilation of many subjects on which it has long been the desire of the Japanese Government to secure an open and frank debate.

In an interview with a high Japanese authority, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, while Japan warmly welcomes President Harding's invitation to the Pacific conference, she must in fairness to her own paramount interests in the Pacific be fully acquainted beforehand of the scope of the conference. While Europe and America have common and somewhat secondary interests compared to Japan, owing to her geographical position, these matters are vital.

A Necessary Precaution

There exists in Japan a shrewd suspicion that unless careful preliminary inquiries are made, it will be found that the conference has on its agenda only such matters as can be usefully discussed from the American and European viewpoint. This being so, Japan has taken the very necessary precaution of requesting President Har-

ding to supply the desired information which, according to the latest press reports, has now been given, although there is no official confirmation as yet in Japanese circles.

America not being a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles is thought, rightly or wrongly, to be taking the attitude that in the absence of her signature she has a perfect right to question the validity of certain conditions contained therein, without laying herself open to the accusation of breaking this treaty.

One of the provisions that is fairly certain to be called into question is the Japanese rights in Shantung. For some time past, the United States has been urging "the open door" policy in China, which embodies certain accretions, that in time past have been leveled at Japan, to the effect that she is discriminating against America in favor of her own goods on the Shantung and South Manchuria railways.

Allegations Denied

Whistly denying that any such discrimination is going on the Japanese authority pointed out that, if it suits the Western powers to discuss these matters at the conference, then in all fairness permission must be given to Japan to bring up such matters as she has a mind to, such as for instance, the island of Yap, or Asiatic immigration, or in fact any other question which she might desire to ventilate through healthy international discussion.

While Japan has already accepted the invitation to the conference to discuss disarmament, The Christian Science Monitor's authority stated that before any useful decision on this important matter can be reached, and he feels sure other countries will agree, there must first be a complete understanding between the interested countries concerning matters of policy relating to the Pacific as well as their mutual obligations toward each other.

Mutual Obligations

Up to the present it would almost seem as though the obligations of Japan toward other powers were to have first place on the agenda to the exclusion of any discussion of reciprocal obligations of other powers toward Japan. In fact, it almost appeared as if these reciprocal obligations entered very little into the calculations of Western Powers.

Evidence of this, according to the popular idea in Japan, was apparent in the way in which an attempt was recently made to terminate abruptly the Anglo-Japanese alliance, although for what reason this was done, apart from a desire to placate certain political sections in America, it was hard to say. In this authority's opinion, notwithstanding the exit of Germany as a world power, vital and well-known reasons still remain for the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, whereby the resources of a friendly power in the Far East may be called upon in any emergency that might arise there. To consider this alliance as a threat against America, was to exhibit complete ignorance of the actual facts.

AMERICANS' RELEASE IN RUSSIA DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has been making repeated efforts to obtain the release of the Americans held as prisoners by the Soviet Government of Russia. Practically, they have been held as hostages, in the hope that recognition of the Soviet Government would finally be accorded as a condition of their release. The Secretary of State has now made a formal demand on the Soviet authorities for the release of these prisoners, it being sent by way of Charles H. Albright, American Consul in Riga.

The action toward the failure to secure action through the office of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, who intervened in behalf of the Americans, bringing pressure to bear through the Red Cross. The communication sent by the State Department makes it very plain that the United States will not, in any way, discuss relations between the United States and Soviet Russia as long as the Americans are kept as prisoners. It holds out no promise that it will do so in any case, but makes it plain that at present there is an unsurmountable barrier.

SPAIN REGAINING CONTROL IN MOROCCO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—An official statement issued on Tuesday reports that Spanish authority has been reestablished throughout the Valley of Melilla. At the outlying towns of Nadur and Seluan detachments of Spanish troops are holding out and will soon be relieved. In the northern part of the Melilla area the Moors are returning to their peaceful occupations. There is, however, no news of General Navarro's column at Araso, which is situated further west.

A communiqué from the high commissioner at Melilla states that Spanish forces have occupied Sidi Hammud and Atalay, thus insuring motor car and train traffic in the valley around Melilla. General Berenguer praises the foreign legion which protected the evacuation of Nadur. They suffered casualties but saved some officers and over 100 of other ranks. The high commissioner wishes the help of reinforcements, which have been dispatched, is reorganizing his forces, and is confident that the Spanish troops will be able to resist the attacks of the Moors and maintain the lines of communication, finally driving the enemy back and reoccupying steadily the lost positions.

EFFORTS MADE TO KEEP THE ENTENTE

French Endeavor to Facilitate Settlement With Britain While Maintaining Need of Sending Troops to Upper Silesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The conversations between London and Paris continue, and the French are certainly endeavoring to facilitate a settlement of the preliminary questions, while maintaining the necessity of sending troops to Upper Silesia before, and not after, the meeting of the Supreme Council. It appears impossible in the new atmosphere of friendliness that an accord will not be reached. Nevertheless the dispatch of troops is still a difficult point. There is talk in political circles of the possible week-end encounter of Aristide Briand and Mr. Lloyd George, but this rumor should be regarded merely as an interesting suggestion thrown out.

The conference of ambassadors this morning considered telegrams from the high commissioners in Upper Silesia, which it is assumed maintained the previous conclusions that an early settlement is advisable and that there is need of precautions. Afterward Mr. Briand received the American and Italian ambassadors.

Tomorrow the French Premier meets the Cabinet ministers at the Elysee. The gathering has exceptional importance for Mr. Briand will give a full exposition of the Franco-British negotiations. His efforts are directed toward a real diplomatic understanding with England, while insisting on French security.

Clearly it is seen that continued discord would mean the bankruptcy of the Supreme Council, and the disappearance or failure of these meetings means less intimate collaboration of the two channel countries. In these circumstances it can hardly be doubted that concessions will be made on the sole point which will prevent a breach. Today the British experts, who will make the preliminary inquiry with the French, arrived in Paris.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—There is confirmation of the belief that the Supreme Council will meet in Paris on August 4, though there are still grave divergences between the French and British views. The chief point which remains to be settled as a preliminary to the conference is whether troops shall be sent before the decision or, in case of need, afterward. Although there is a disposition by publicists to regard this point as essential, doubtless an agreement will be reached. It is felt that England ought to make a concession to French conviction, but in any event it is not likely that the French Government will regard the dispatch of troops as an insuperable obstacle.

Accord Almost Certain

Having agreed provisionally on an almost immediate meeting the two countries will know how to compare their differences on conditions at the meeting. Contrary to a former intimation, it is indicated now that the experts will meet, as desired by France originally, but, as they will be allowed only a few days, there is some question about the effectiveness of this reunion. Possibly the technicians will have arrived in Paris by Thursday, and may begin their deliberations this week-end, helping in some measure the Supreme Council, which should start on Thursday of next week.

There is still need for some reserve, but undoubtedly, as anticipated by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, joint viewpoints are being approached and the critical moment is passing. It may be taken that the fact of an accord on the date and conditions will indicate the practical certainty of an accord on the main question to be discussed.

RAILROADS' SHOP POLICY IS DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Petitions from industrial associations seeking to intervene on behalf of the public in support of the open shop policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad in its controversy with the shop labor unions were considered by the United States Railway Labor Board yesterday.

Telegrams were received from the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Erectors Association, and the Employers Association of Chicago, in support of the Pennsylvania system's policy. The Railroad Labor Board has directed that all railroads negotiate working rules with their employees to replace the national agreements in effect under federal control. The Pennsylvania board has selected by a referendum of employees, refusing to deal with the system's shop craft federation, which claimed representation of a majority of the men. The case came before the board on July 8, when, in reply to the complaint of the shop crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other officials, explained the plan of their employees.

"We claim to represent the public which is interested in this railroad program and hold that the Pennsylvania position is correct," said Herbert E. Herod, secretary of the Employers Association of Chicago, explaining the purpose of the petitions. "We deem it against the public interest to have the railroads or any

other industry saddled with unionism against their will. We stand for freedom of contract and the right to select the kind of shop each industry desires and to have the protection of the law in its operation."

Previous efforts of outsiders to intervene in the interest of the public have not met with success.

NEW FRANCO-SWISS ZONES AGREEMENT

Negotiations Over Customs Barrier Concluded and Only Actual Drawing Up of Convention Remains to Be Done

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Joseph Motta, chief of the Swiss political department, announced to the Swiss Federal Council on Tuesday that the negotiations with France concerning the customs zones around Geneva had concluded and that a general agreement had been reached. One question only remains in suspense, that of arbitration, but the French delegates had since received instructions that the French Government accepted the insertion of the arbitration clause in the convention, so that only the actual drawing up of the agreement remained to be done. The agreement will be signed in Paris at a later date.

The customs barrier is carried to the political frontier and an exchange of products, free of duties, is agreed to, on the following basis: Group A contains the list of goods, of which reciprocal exchange is not subject to a time limit, while group B gives the list of which exchange is limited to 10 years, after which a new agreement is to be drawn up. In political circles the agreement is regarded as preferable to a convention based on the maintenance of small zones.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French delegates who have been at Geneva drawing up a convention with Switzerland respecting the free zone, brought to Paris a copy of the proposed agreement. This vexed question is regarded as virtually settled. So far as the members of this conference are concerned they arrived at unanimous decisions on every point at issue.

Difficulties regarding sudden alterations of the habits of the people are overcome and in particular Geneva will be able to provision itself as in the past. France obtains the right of placing her customs officers on the actual geographical frontier. Products which are entirely free of duty are mentioned in the part of the convention which has unlimited duration, but where quantities are mentioned in the present agreement is subject to modification after 10 years, in accordance with the economic situation. If differences arise they will come before the arbitration court.

CHINESE LABOR NOT WANTED IN HONOLULU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—G. W. Wright, president, and W. R. Chilton, treasurer of the Honolulu Central Labor Union, have arrived in Washington to appear before the House Committee on Immigration and to protest against a House resolution under the terms of which they say it would be possible to import 50,000 Chinese coolies into Hawaii for work on the sugar plantations.

They said that the sugar planters of Hawaii favor the measure because it is their desire to secure cheap and docile workers to replace the present workers of Japanese and other nationalities, and to reduce the wages and standards of living generally.

"It won't drive the Japanese out. It will drive us out at the top, and they will then have two classes, Chinese workers at the bottom, and Japanese workers in the middle and semi-skilled trades, and that means the complete and absolute orientalization of the Territory," said President Wright. "We have taken our stand for Americanism, for American standards, and we believe that the sugar industry, if managed intelligently, will be able to maintain American standards, and if it cannot we believe it has no place in modern society in an American community."

"At the present time the sugar planters dominate the commercial and industrial affairs of the Territory. The trouble is that their plantations are too large. They are all controlled by one group of five or 10 men with their interlocking directorate and trust companies, of which either the stockholders or the directors control not only the plantations, but the transportation facilities, the banking interests and the iron works."

The Hawaiian delegates declared that there is no real shortage of labor in the islands and that under proper conditions the supply would prove ample.

ROAD WILL OPEN UP VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—The new Cuyama road has opened the way from the Pacific Coast into the interior of the San Joaquin Valley for the first time in history. This new highway will be 115 miles long, and the people of the state voted the appropriation of a \$400,000 bond issue carried two years ago for this road. Eventually a straight road will be built from the valley to almost the top of Greenhorn Mountain, an altitude of 7400 feet.

CONFUSION SOUGHT OF ANTI-BEER ISSUE

Senators Attack the Anti-Saloon League, Charging Interference With the Appointment of Prohibition Enforcement Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Realizing that the effort to postpone the passage of the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill has no chance of succeeding and that speedy action on the measure is now certain, the opponents of the legislation, the leading "wets" of the Senate, have turned their guns on the Anti-Saloon League of America in what is believed to be an attempt to confuse the issue before Congress.

The Anti-Saloon League, charged with interfering with the appointment of prohibition enforcement officials, was selected as a target yesterday by E. S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana, the leading proponent of "medical beer," who asserted that the Anti-Saloon League chiefs were responsible for the refusal of the Internal Revenue Bureau to issue the "beer regulation." Senator Broussard made a vigorous attack on the league activities in the course of the debate on the Willis-Campbell bill during the morning hour, when the measure was called before the Senate.

Alleged "Regulations"

An effort was made by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, to insert in the Congressional Record a copy of the so-called beer regulations. The Internal Revenue Bureau had refused to supply a copy of the regulations requested in a resolution by Senator Moses. The Senator stated he had got the regulations from another source which he did not name. Objection to putting these regulations in the Record was made by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who has charge of the bill and who stated that there are no regulations and that they will not be issued.

"The regulations have nothing to do with this bill," said Senator Sterling. "This bill will be passed soon. It will shortly become law so we who favor it are not in the least concerned about any regulations the Treasury Department may or may not have drawn up. They do not become regulations until they are issued and they have not been issued."

"We know that, and perhaps Wayne B. Wheeler can tell us why," retorted Senator Moses. Senator Broussard referred to a letter written John P. Kramer, former prohibition commissioner, in January of last year, by a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means. In the letter the writer asks for an interpretation of the Volstead act in so far as it concerned the writing of prescriptions for beer and wine. In reply Mr. Kramer wrote, Senator Broussard alleged, that liquor, beer, ale, porter and wine, could be prescribed by physicians for their patients and that in such instances the plant maximum regulation did not apply.

Turning to Senator Sterling, Senator Broussard asked him if he knew that on January 31, last year, the prohibition commissioner took the position that beer and wine could be prescribed for medicinal purposes without limit. "I will say," replied Senator Sterling, "that I did not know, and I think there were few people in the country who did, that such was the opinion of the prohibition commissioner at that time. Until the opinion of Attorney General Palmer, it was not generally supposed that there was any authority to prescribe beer and wine."

"The facts are," answered Senator Broussard, "that within 11 days after the present law went into effect the prohibition department decided what it meant. Not only was the decision made but the letter already referred to was written by Mr. Kramer."

It was at this juncture that Senator Broussard made his reference to the activities of the Anti-Saloon League. "Is it not time," the Louisiana Senator continued, "for the American people to know, is it not time for them to realize, that when the Government of the United States through Congress, has enacted laws which all good citizens are called upon to respect, and then entrusted the enforcement of those laws to an agency of the government—is it not time for the people of the country to know that Wayne B. Wheeler, or the Anti-Saloon League people, have no authority to intercept and to stop the functioning of the government according to the spirit and the letter of the law as admitted by them?"

Officials Confer

Efforts Continue to Complete Enactment of Anti-Beer Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David H. Blair, and A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, were in consultation yesterday on the beer situation. The result of their conference was not made public, but it is understood that it was part of their effort to work out a definite program in regard to the beer situation. While pressure is being brought to

bear on the Commissioner to promulgate rules in accordance with the Palmer ruling permitting the use of beer as medicine, the struggle on the part of the prohibition supporters to get the anti-beer bill through the Senate is proceeding, although advantage is being taken of every possible opportunity by its opponents to delay action. Among the misstatements recently made regarding the bill is one alleging that if it goes into effect private homes will be subject to search. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday:

"The recent attacks in the United States Senate and by the opponents of prohibition on the searching of homes for liquor under the federal prohibition act are gross misrepresentations. The indefinite charge is made that homes are being invaded by the agents of the prohibition law. The Volstead act gives no authority to search a bona fide home. It is only when there is evidence of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor in a residence that a search warrant can be secured. "The prohibition law gives the officers the right to seize liquor illegally transported by rum runners without a search warrant. This is necessary, as the automobile outlaw would always escape if you had to wait to secure the warrant. It always has been the law that an officer might arrest without a warrant a criminal who commits a crime in his presence, and to seize the instruments with which the crime is committed."

When asked what part the national league took in the appointment of prohibition officers, Mr. Wheeler said: "The league opposes the appointment of wet and incompetent officials to enforce prohibition. The last year's experience proves that our protests against these wet appointees were justified. It is a travesty on justice to appoint opponents of prohibition to enforce it. Only a very few such have been appointed under this Administration."

PARLIAMENT TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—If the government fails to get support in Parliament to its proposals for Irish peace, it will be proper for the government to consider whether the necessary support was likely to be forthcoming elsewhere, was how Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords today indicated that the government might go to the country for a mandate in the event of Parliament rejecting its proposals. He stated that the matters contained in these proposals would unquestionably be much discussed, and importantly would be made for that discussion before Parliament rose. If they were accepted by Ireland, the government would either meet with the necessary support for them in Parliament or it would fail. Information as to the Irish situation would be given to the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment.

CHEESE PRODUCERS COMBINE IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Combination of the cheese producers of Wisconsin and Minnesota, which will be one of the largest organizations in the world for handling cheese, has been effected by representatives of the industry at Plymouth, Wisconsin. The object of the combination, which will handle 20,000,000 pounds annually, is to control a sufficient amount to increase the price to the producer and by advertising, to increase the consumption. America consumes but three pounds of cheese per capita against 11 for England and 24 for Switzerland. The producers complain that the packers pay them but 13 or 14 cents a pound while cheese retails for 30 to 35 cents. The federation expects to market 75,000,000 pounds in a few years. The Minnesota organization controls half the products of that State.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—After the deplorable scenes which marked the Congress of the Confédération Générale du Travail yesterday, revolvers being fired and other weapons used in a veritable battle between the extremists and moderates, it was decided by a special commission today to demand from all delegates a pledge that they would leave their firearms and other weapons in the cloak room. The impression is increased that a schism is now inevitable.

MR. GOMPERS ASKS RELIEF FOR LABOR

Appeal Is Made to the President to Furnish Employment on Public Works—Amnesty for Political Prisoners Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, called at the White House yesterday and discussed with the President the labor situation of the country. He called the President's attention to the fact that millions of dollars are being lost daily, and that 400,000 men are out of employment because of the general business depression and the disorganization prevailing in so many lines of industry.

To remedy this, the American Federation of Labor has asked the government to furnish employment by starting public works which will be of universal benefit to the people of the country and will relieve the labor and industrial situation by furnishing work to thousands of men.

The attention of the President was directed to a resolution to this effect adopted at the Denver convention. In particular, Mr. Gompers urged that this undertaking be made to fit in with the seasonal occupations of men who, even in good times, find it difficult to obtain work at certain periods of the year and, under present conditions, have no work at all.

Mr. Gompers also urged upon the President the desirability of a general amnesty for all political prisoners. He declared that the President was directed to a resolution to this effect adopted at the Denver convention. In particular, Mr. Gompers urged that this undertaking be made to fit in with the seasonal occupations of men who, even in good times, find it difficult to obtain work at certain periods of the year and, under present conditions, have no work at all.

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Earlier in the day a group of Socialists had called at the White House and asked the President to extend a general amnesty, also specifying Mr. Debs in particular as its beneficiary. Mr. Gompers said that his call had no connection with their mission, and that the two calls were made on the same day was merely a coincidence.

CUBANS PLAN CUT IN SUGAR PRODUCTION

HAVANA, Cuba—Provisions for reducing the production of sugar, and for sending a commercial mission to Washington to secure a revision of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, are included among the nine measures constituting an urgent legislative program just drafted by congressional leaders and President Zayas.

These measures, which the Administration hopes will normalize Cuban financial and agricultural conditions, were to be discussed in detail yesterday by the President and a parliamentary commission intrusted with the task of forming an executive program for the present special session of Congress, and it is expected that they will be submitted to the Legislature tomorrow.

SCHISM IN FRENCH LABOR

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Women's and Misses' Skirts Greatly Reduced

Among the many skirts marked for reduction are included those of silk as well as wool. The silks include Baronet Satin, Crepe de Chine, and the popular Sports Silks, and the woolen skirts are of fine Serges and Flannels. Models are either plain or plaited,—and the color range is wide with many of all white.

formerly 12.75..... 8.75
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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Solar Motor in California

A practical demonstration of the possibility of running a steam engine with heat derived directly from sunshine has been made in California. The rays of the sun are focused upon a boiler by means of a radiator 33 feet in diameter, composed of 1788 small mirrors which are so adjusted that they all concentrate the sunlight upon a single central point. The heat developed is sufficient to melt copper, and a wooden pole thrust into the focus bursts into flame at once. The steam from the suspended boiler is carried to the engine through a flexible tube. An energy of 15 horsepower is developed, and used to pump water for irrigation. The reflector is mounted like an astronomical telescope, and kept facing the sun by a driving clock.

The Silver Greyhound

The temporary retirement of Francis Halkes, the doyen of the King's Messengers, calls attention to an important branch of the British Government service which is practically unknown to the public. These King's Messengers, who number 13, are employed under Secretaries of State, to carry dispatches to foreign courts, and in the case of Mr. Halkes, who is the son of a former postmaster-general, the occupation may be said to be hereditary and appropriate. They must be ready at a moment's notice to start on a journey which may be long and hazardous, and they must make every effort to get there quickly. They must never allow their messages to leave their hands, and must defend them at all costs to themselves. The badge of the King's Messengers is the silver greyhound, which has now been their distinguishing mark for more than a century and a half.

Silent Members of Parliament

Germany can no longer lay claim to possessing "Europe's model member of Parliament." Albert Horn, who sat in the Reichstag for 44 years, and never made a single speech. It is said that he broke the record of "Single-Speech Hamilton," who delivered a long oration on the proposal to raise six Irish regiments for the help of Portugal. "He broke out like an Irish rebel," said Walpole, "three score thousand strong, when nobody was aware or in the least suspected it." But if Mr. Horn surpassed Hamilton, he was far and away behind Mr. Lowther, the grandfather of the former Speaker, who sat in the House of Commons from 1816 till 1866, and never addressed it on a single occasion.

Plant Societies

It appears that the knowledge of botany has been greatly advanced by the development of what may be called the sociology of plants, that is, the study of their relations to one another, as well as their adjustments to surroundings. Botanists recognize that plants are not scattered haphazard over the globe, but are organized into definite communities. A pond has its plant society, all the members of which fall into their proper places. A swamp-forest consists of trees possessing a certain social relationship, and differing from those that form a forest on dry land. There is progression from one social organization of plants to another. A lily-pond may give place to a swamp-forest, and this again to a swamp-forest of tamarack, pine and hemlock. So societies of plants on dry land succeed one another as the conditions change.

Going Calling in the Pacific

Robert Louis Stevenson once invited a friend to visit him in Samoa. His friend said that nothing would give him greater pleasure, if he could find the time to do so. "By the way, Louis, how do you get to Samoa anyhow?" "Oh, easily," replied Stevenson, "you simply go to America, cross the continent to San Francisco, and it's the second turning to the left." "Yes, second to the left—a laconic but suggestive bit of instruction. If one is contemplating a trip among the South Seas (and who is not these days?) he may get out his map of Oceania, and note thereon the three zig-zag lines that chart the three ocean lanes from America to the antipodes. At once, the remark of R. L. S. is seen to be aptness itself. One trip-line, starting from Vancouver runs thus:

Honolulu, Fiji Islands, Auckland, Sydney, New South Wales. A second, leaving San Francisco, goes to Tahiti, then to Auckland. The third—one which R. L. S. has doubtless followed—is from San Francisco to Honolulu, to Pango Pango (the American naval station in the Samoan Islands), "next door," Pacifically speaking, to Apia. Thence it runs on to Sydney and "western civilization" again.

Fourth Centenary of House Numbers

People with a fondness for centenaries will find something to interest them in the four hundredth anniversary of the numbering of houses. It was in 1521 that a Paris architect was struck by the idea of painting numbers on houses in a certain quarter of that city, and 70-odd houses were so numbered. The idea did not catch the public's fancy at once, for it was not until 1726 that houses in other districts of Paris were numbered. The system did not become general until 1789. In that year the houses in Berlin were numbered. Oddly enough the Berliners numbered their houses without any reference to streets, and one's address might be 2000 or 3800 Berlin. This system still prevails in some towns in Germany. It also is in use in Yokohama. When a new house is built in Yokohama it is given the next number to that of the house built before—in perhaps an entirely different part of town. Hence number 8 and number 300 may be side by side. The natives do not seem to find this system confusing, but the only way for a foreigner to find a house in Yokohama is to hire a rickshaw man. The rickshaw men can find any house in the city on the darkest night.

QUATORZE JUILLET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Quatorze Juillet! It is more than 130 years ago that the French people, roused to wrath, demolished that symbol of feudalism, the Bastille, and today, 132 years after this memorable event which changed the whole history of Europe, the French people celebrate the Quatorze Juillet with laughter, with song, and with dance. Of all the outdoor fêtes of the year, and they are many, the fête of Quatorze Juillet is by far the most joyous. It often happens that the real origin of a festivity is forgotten, and indeed in France few people recall in speech or written word or specific ceremony the passing of tyranny and the founding of the republic.

All French fêtes take place in the open air. At the earliest hour there is a review of the troops at Longchamp, and out to this immense field roll the vast contingents of Parisians. If anyone is inclined to suppose that the review of the troops is the glorification of militarism, he is entirely mistaken. The people go out to Longchamp not to exult in this exhibition of their strength, but to take a naïve delight in the bustle, in the grandiloquence, in the picturesque of the marshaled troops. It is for them a spectacle, a circus, and their pleasure is precisely the same pleasure as is experienced by the little boys and girls they take with them.

All day long there is an endless procession along the boulevards. How these dense throngs find their enjoyment it is not easy for a foreigner to understand. They are just happy and beaming to be together, to be strolling at the rate of about a mile an hour along the blackened pavements. It sometimes seems to the American or to the Englishman a queer taste—this liking for innumerable company. But to loiter gregariously is one of the chief pleasures of the Parisian, and throughout the long afternoon and evening the panorama of human beings that passes before the spectator seated under the striped awning of a café terrace is bewilderingly unceasing.

When the evening approaches bonfires are lit on the heights of Montmartre, flaring up into the sky and dominating the whole city. Everywhere there are illuminations, everywhere there are flags. Fireworks are sent up by officials of the municipality, and especially on the bridges do crowds assemble to watch the blazing stars falling into the river. Luminous balloons float in the air. All the subsidized theaters, the Comédie Française, the Odéon, the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique, and in addition many of the non-subsidized houses, give gratuitous performances. Greatly does the public appreciate this annual free opening of the places of entertainment and even in such weather as this are the halls crowded from floor to topmost gallery.

But what is the most characteristic feature of a Paris fête, and particularly of the fête of Quatorze Juillet, is the street dancing. In every quarter, at every corner of every street, on every available space, does the municipality erect a little platform, bedecked with flags, lit up by electric lights, and on these platforms are little clusters of musicians who play without pause, play from early evening well on into the night. Around the platforms the people sway to and fro. It would be perhaps using the word loosely to say that they dance—they move to dance tunes.

For me the Quatorze Juillet has been best expressed by that remarkable artist, Steinlen, who, in spite of his wonderful and prolific work, is still not appreciated as fully as he ought to be. He sees the Quatorze Juillet as a mass of swaying figures under the colored lights of Chinese lanterns swinging in rows from tree to tree. The lanterns pour out of their toppling mouths not only strange kaleidoscopic colors but weird shadows. The green trees, the red and yellow and orange lights, the tiny stage of dancers, the compact groups of dancers, make up the most characteristic street scene of Paris on the Quatorze Juillet.

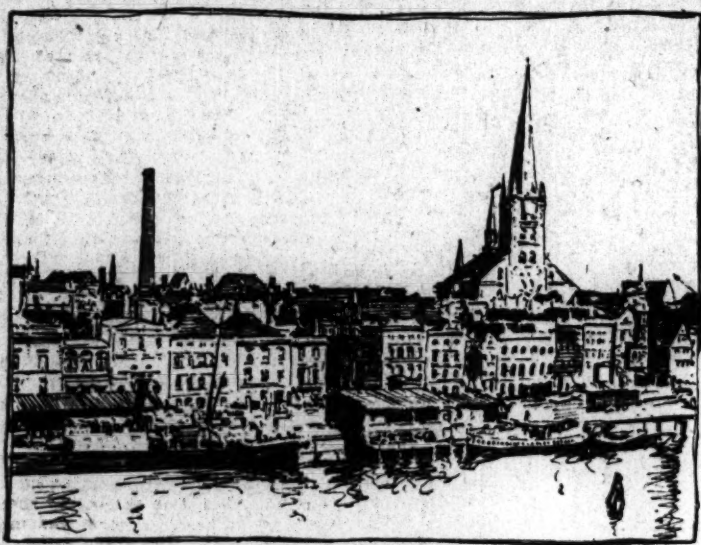
HANSA PORTS THREE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

This time last year I fell in love with the free port of Dantzic, and now I could settle down in Bremen for the summer. But long ago I set my heart on going there, though it cannot be that I was ever spellbound by the music of the famous quartet, the donkey, the dog, the cat and the cock, for, as a child, I disliked the Brothers Grimm.

Still, if you will graciously recall their fantastic tale, the Four Musicians of Bremen, you will not be far off from the spirit of the fifteenth century market place. Roland, backing against a pillar of sandstone, in the middle of the tram-lanes, strikes its true note, and he was set up there at the beginning of the fourteen hundreds, a vast limestone knight.

I think I never imagined how much beauty can live in red brick till I came to the Hansa ports. Millions of tiny bricks, of the size called Oldenburger, must have gone to the building of Bremen. In the glorious façade



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Central News, London
View of Lubeck

of the old Guildhall, near Roland's column, there are thousands of them, all just dimmed by time, but hardly chipped, and in the cathedral opposite Roland there are thousands more and more up the gabled roof fronts. Then every tower, turret or roof—the quaintly high-pitched roof of the Guildhall, the twin spires of the cathedral, the twisted steeple of St. Mary's—was coppered back in the Middle Ages, and so has come by now to be a bold jade-green.

Go into the buildings, the old Corn Exchange, say, once hall of the elder merchants, now the Chamber of Commerce, or the Vinger House, which keeps its style as a proud Hansa merchant's dwelling; go over the Guildhall, up the carved oak staircase, into the huge oak chamber from whose colored roofbeams dangle models of ships. Such as this one here was the first ship of the German Navy, such as that there a ship built by the merchants of Bremen to sail against Chinese pirates. It is all as lively a picture of the old times before us as the Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales."

From away down the Weser, at Bremerhaven, where her docks are, Bremen draws the energy that flows through her lively streets. They twist, they turn, they are narrow. At night they are sparsely lit by one or two light, swinging above the crossways; but they abound in traffic and have goods on show which, for beauty and abundance, are not outmatched today in Germany. Nowhere in Germany have I seen such beautiful houses as in Bremen's suburbs; not blocks of mansion flats, but houses with gardens weeded and full of promise, four-storied houses where costly lace curtains are as clean as the brass plates. Livelier witness could not be borne to the fact that, though the ships at Bremerhaven must still be chartered from foreign countries, the quays are no longer idle. Cloud-routes are opening, too. At lunch one day in the Guildhall cellar restaurant I was served with a salad of lettuce, radishes, and spring onions which had come that morning from Holland by air.

So I was quite ready to find Hamburg flourishing like a green bay tree, and did find plenty of pleasure yachts skimming about the Alster Basin, smartly gowned women loitering along the Alster Arcade before shop windows as well stocked as any in the Rue de Rivoli.

Because the ports were then threatened with the relic of the "sanctions," I saw, stuck on more than one shop window, a tiny blue ticket about the size of a dollar, warning German customers, "Don't buy enemy goods." Nevertheless, Hamburg flourishes. Already, though little of it yet flies the German flag, half the amount of pre-war tonnage is at her dock gates; and the port of Hamburg, she laments, is not big enough, since in five years she looks to double her building power, and in 10 to have afloat her pre-war mercantile marine. Traffic in the luxury liner she has put aside. She must adapt, in adapting, war craft to trade, must build in the most thrifty style and is so building. But that is the fact for the world at large: she is building.

Crossing the neck of land between Hamburg and Lubeck, you pass out of the sandy Prussian plain into a corner of England. Here are hedges again, real hedges; here are cottages, real cottages, with gardens. Black and white cattle stock the fields. Once or twice I even saw a sheep or two. Lubeck in shipbuilding also. Like Bremen, the years of her pride were when her Shipmen's House was built, that hall of judgment where sea captains were tried by their peers for

breaches of the laws of the Hanseatic League. No merchant might sit there, but only captains and sailmakers. Now all the world may that chooses; they have made a restaurant out of the long, oak-raftered room, with its oak settles, table-rutted tables, paintings and pewter.

The Guildhall cellar restaurant has not the charm of Bremen's, which is matchless in Germany, except, perhaps, for Munich's; but the fourteenth century Guildhall itself is a piece of ancient grace.

WHEN GOOD ROADS GOT TO SCOTLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If you'd seen these roads before they were made, You'd lift up your hands and bless General Wade.

This, one of the most familiar of English epigrams, expresses a great truth. Before the General set to work, driving, except upon a few roads to and from the capital, was impossible in any shape. The admirable road system due to him was the direct result

of the rising of 1715. With singular foresight, Walpole's government, when the financial troubles of the South Sea Bubble were at an end, sent General Wade, who had made his name in Spain and Flanders as a good officer and gallant soldier, to report on the means of "civilizing the Highlands," and his report that the first essential was good roads led to his being sent as commander-in-chief to Scotland in 1726, with 500 men detailed for the purpose, at an extra 6d. a day on their pay.

A splendid system of military roads was thus constructed and no fewer than 40 bridges built, while the historic epigram was engraved upon an obelisk which formerly stood on the road between Inverary and Inverness. The second Jacobite rising of 1745 interrupted for a time the work of peaceful penetration, but by 1769 an excellent series of coaches was in working order, and to take the "fly"—such was the usual term for what Scott calls these "leathern inconveniences"—was as easy throughout a great part of Scotland as in England itself.

The more luxurious post-chaise was to be found at every decent inn, and every gentleman of rank had his own, even if he hired his horses at the various stages. That to have one's own chaise implied a social rise is proved by Boswell's self-complacent phrase about "my chaise, in which I sit alone like Mr. Gray, and Thomas rides beside me in a claret-colored suit with a silver-laced hat"; but he has no hesitation in recommending "the fly" to his friend Temple, about to pay a visit to Auchinleck.

Dr. Johnson had to be "assured we should run no risk of meeting any robbers" before he would leave his arms and ammunition in an open drawer, of which he gave Mrs. Boswell the charge; and it is incidentally an admission of a weak point in Scottish traveling that Boswell should think it worth while to note that at an out-of-the-way place like Banff they "got a fresh chaise, a very good one, and very good horses." Once past Ft. Augustus, however, driving was impossible. Indeed, as Johnson said, they "bade farewell to the luxury of traveling" at Inverness, since beyond Ft. Augustus "no wheel has ever rolled," and even at Inverness they could have got no change of horses for the north, so far was it from the conveniences of life elsewhere.

Even on the main roads, however, traveling was slower than in England simply for want of competition, so that a Scottish driver, in Johnson's words, "neither gives himself nor his horses unnecessary trouble." But even Johnson was constrained to admit that traveling in Scotland had one advantage over England as it "affords a southern stranger a new kind of pleasure to travel so commodiously without the interruption of toll-gates."

Once in the Highlands the traveler, confined to horseback, probably limited his luggage as rigorously as Scott when a volunteer in the 1790's. His outfit chiefly consisted of two shirts; one black handkerchief; one nightcap; woollen; one pair of trousers; blue; one flannel shirt with sleeves; one pair of worsted stockings; shaving things, a sponge, and a few items for his horse's comfort. As late as 1792, according to Lockhart, no wheeled carriage had ever been seen in Liffedale.

Traveling, too, was cheap in Scotland, and as late as 1799 "a young man," in Sir Walter's words, "with two ponies and a serving-lad, might travel from one hostelry to another, through most parts of Scotland, for about five or six shillings a day." But while the fashionable drove their own chaises and the frugal were content with the public fly, the con-

servative countryman had his whiskey or tim-whisky, a sort of low pony chaise on little wheels—no fly-away, top-heavy thing like your two-wheeled dog cart, but a sober-going vehicle with a calash or hood from which depended leather curtains, behind which the passenger sat, while a postilion rode a horse harnessed at the side and led the other harnessed between the shafts by a leading-rein, a contrivance almost as primitive as the Highland plow which excited Johnson's astonishment in the Hebrews.

Scotland in the eighteenth century was then from the traveler's point of view a land of contrasts. Here you traveled as conveniently if not as swiftly as in English chaises or stage-coaches, and without the expense and inconvenience of turnpikes; there you went on horseback through remote gleens and lonely mountain tracks, leaving behind all superfluous luggage. Here you met with an inn as good as any in England, and a great deal cheaper; there you put up in a smoky shelling and dined off barley bread and porridge. If you were wise and wished to travel by the fly, you made your appearance in good time with your bundle, great-coat and umbrella, paid your three shillings from Edinburgh to Queensferry, to catch the ferry across the Firth of Forth on the morning tide, and chose your seat and your corner; if you were careless or in a hurry, you paid your shillings all the same, and put up with what seats you could get. But always there was an element of chance, of variety, not to be met with in England. If your coach springs broke or your horses cast a shoe, the delay which in England meant only the delay for repairing the loss, in Scotland meant often the missing of the tide, and you must either hire a pinnace, for which the regular price was 5s., or spend your time and money at an inn till the next tide came up and the ferry with it.

Even the absence of tollgates had its disadvantage in an empty country, since instead of a little amateur help in case of need every few miles, as in England, you might be half a day's journey from the nearest smithy or carpenter. But you had your reward in the interest you excited in a country where an Englishman was still a stranger, and if you were endowed with a reasonable amount of tact and did not talk of the Pretender or the Jacobites, instead of saying Prince Charles Edward or the Chevalier, and if you did not abuse Lord Bute and his train of Scottish thieves came to plunder poor old England, you met with a courtesy, an interest, and a cordiality of welcome which formed a curious contrast to the casual "Yes sir" of the English waiter and the indifferent "What would you be pleased to order" of the English landlord with whom travelers were so many that an order more or less made, as a rule, no difference and no impression.

You would probably return from Scotland saying with Dr. Johnson, "the civility and respect which we found at every place, it is ungrateful to omit, and tedious to repeat"; but you would repeat it all the same and praise "the firm and smooth roads made by the soldiers."

A kint, or ceant, to give it the proper spelling, is the word used in the country parts of Ireland for an auction. The sale, however, of spare furniture and household goods which the invaluable Timothy Murphy held in the old coach-house down by the side of the road below Knockanular, could not, strictly speaking, be given that name. Timothy was not technically qualified as an auctioneer and therefore proceedings had to be conducted in an informal way and under certain disadvantages. The Ballybo folk would come up in twos and threes after working hours and Timothy was equal to the occasion with his intimate knowledge of their little idiosyncrasies and his shrewd guesses at what were likely to be their requirements.

A ONE-RING CIRCUS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One evening recently, I went to what presumably is called a one-ring circus. It was just a dun-colored clutter of tents, a good deal the worse for wear, pitched on the fringe of a small suburban city which, in turn, itself fringes a big city. There hung about the whole thing an air of compromise and placation. As one who would say, "Here we are to entertain you. And cheaply too. So don't spend carriages to go to the beaches."

The rattle and clank of street cars reverberated against the brick factory building backing the circus' lot. The shrilling of automobile horns, impatiently blaring at people who crossed the streets too leisurely or loitered out the curb, cut up the air. Although it ill contrasted with the gorgeous pageantry of the world's largest circus which I had recently attended, I deposited my few coins on the chipped edge of the "box office" wagon and took my ticket.

There was, I discovered, a marionette show. The manipulation of them was not very good, not nearly so good as some I have seen give their enchanting performance of the "Rose and the Ring." Neither was the effect upon the somewhat fashionable audience which witnessed the "Rose and the Ring" nearly so exciting as the effect of the staccato performance of "Snow White and Rose Red" or some such thing, done with weird variations, upon the knot of children and elders gathered there in the ring of light. The flapping flame of an oil torch warred curiously with the waning sunset, dappling the garish interior of the booth with leaping shadows.

Serious Negro children dug bare toes into the powdery dust before the booth, jet eyes rolling in awe, sibilant sounds of delight coming from lisping tongues. It didn't much matter to them, it appeared, that their overalls were shabby and that it had necessitated the total expenditure of carefully hoarded pennies to achieve attendance at this circus. They had skipped over all that when they arrived at this delectable make-believe land. The elders? Every expression from boredom to a sort of furtive enjoyment. Snow White and Rose Red smiled their inane smiles through the chipped paint, their faded garments sagged in places. They jerked through their parts in the little tale, earning rippling laughter from children, and a response or two from a man or woman.

With a suddenness that seemed almost audible there sprang against the painted sky a rim of jewels, pointing their way about a small Ferris wheel. The

THE MACHINE THAT SORTS DIAMONDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When the laborers descend into the diamond mines at Kimberley, they blast and pick out the hard diamantiferous earth and place it in wooden tubs that are hauled on stout wires to the surface, where the earth is spread over the ground to undergo for several months the softening influences of heat and cold. When it is soft enough it is shoveled into the washing-machines, where the dirt is separated from the rough diamonds and other large mineral substances. The mixture of minerals remaining is known as "concentrates."

It was formerly necessary to go carefully over these concentrates to pick out the garnets and many other foreign substances, until nothing remained but the rough diamonds. This was a slow and laborious operation, but it was an essential part of the mining industry until it was superseded not so many years ago.

Among the employees in the sorting-room was a youth by the name of Kersten, who went quietly to work to find a way to separate the diamonds from other stones quickly and more easily than could be done by the slow process of hand picking. He was not discouraged by his many failures to find that way.

One day, by the merest chance, the boy made the discovery he was seeking. A rough diamond and a garnet happened to be lying on a small board on the bench where he was working. He raised one end of the board. The garnet slipped off, but the diamond remained. He found that there was a coating of grease on the board that had retained the diamond, but not the garnet.

The boy procured a wider board, coated the side of it with grease, and dumped a few handfuls of concentrates on it. Then he found that, by holding the board in a slightly inclined position and vibrating it, all the concentrates except the diamonds moved to the lower end and fell off, while the diamonds remained in place.

Then the boy invented a machine by which his discovery might be utilized. Considerable study was required to perfect it, but at last the machine was completed, and the diamond magnates were invited to witness the new method of separating diamonds from the rest of the concentrates.

The invention was an entire success. A more simple and complete device for saving time, labor, and loss of diamonds could not be imagined. The entire work is now done by machinery; hand-picking has been wholly superseded, and both the inventor and the mine owners have profited handsomely by the labor-saving machine.

Spelling in Brazil

The matter of Brazilian spelling—a difficulty carried over from the mother country, Portugal—has always been a stumbling block. Indeed, the entire linguistic evolution of Portuguese, and therefore of the variety spoken in Brazil, has given plenty of trouble to grammarians and philologists. Matters even of word order have by no means been settled, and the question of the personal infinitive is a hardy perennial, likewise the proper placing of pronouns. Only the other day there appeared a work entitled "Brazil with an S or a Z?" This may be taken as a symbol of the trouble caused by the state of uncertainty.

One may get an adequate idea of the practical difficulties of the matter from a notice inserted only the other day in the columns of one of the best of the Brazilian magazines. The notice earnestly requests its contributors to conform either to the accepted Portuguese standard of orthography—a standard not accepted, by the way, by the magazine, but recognized at least, as having a definite system—or else to the system preferred by the magazine, that of Aulete. The editorial department complains that the manuscripts reveal almost a state of orthographic anarchy.

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BUFFALO GASOLINE PRICES ATTACKED

District Attorney Claims Standard Could Lower Charge to 15 Cents a Gallon With Profit—Would Abolish Curb Pumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Standard Oil Company could sell gasoline to Buffalo retailers at 15 cents a gallon and make a reasonable profit, according to District Attorney Gay B. Moore, who is continuing his investigation of prices charged by the Standard here. A 15-cent price would allow the retailer to sell to consumers for 20 cents and make a fair profit, he says.

Mr. Moore charged that the company's prices in Buffalo indicate a price-fixing agreement, which may be interstate, in which case he advocates prosecution by the federal authorities. He urged the city to abolish the Standard's hundreds of curb pumps.

"I am continuing my investigation into the price of gasoline," says Mr. Moore, "and I see no reason why Buffalo should be forced to pay more for automobile fuel than other cities. I believe that the great number of curb pumps, with the cost of transporting gasoline to them, is responsible for the high price to a certain extent."

"When the Standard Oil combined it was done on the ground that lower prices would result from the reduction in overhead. I don't believe removal of these pumps would cause great inconvenience, because other filling stations would be erected."

Price of Gas Controlled

"The price of gas here is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. When it raises or lowers its prices, the other companies raise or lower theirs similarly and all maintain the same prices."

"I am told that the control is due to the company's large supply of oil, its facilities in refining and the large number of sub-stations it has in Buffalo. When the crude oil sold for about \$4 a barrel, the company charged about 30 cents a gallon wholesale. Now the crude oil sells for about \$2 a barrel and the wholesale price is 25 cents a gallon. This will be seen that the price of gasoline has gone down but one-sixth."

"These prices would indicate a price-fixing agreement in violation of the law. It may be that this agreement in this respect is interstate and made at Titusville, Pennsylvania. In that event the prosecution should be handled by the federal authorities, and I shall ask the United States attorney to look into that feature of it."

"In the meantime, in view of the fact that gasoline in Buffalo is under the control of the Standard Oil Company and the price here is greater than in other cities and the number of local sub-stations is a factor in the question of control, I believe that the city should abolish all Standard sub-stations in the public streets."

No Rental Charge

"Such stations can only be established with the consent of the City Council, and no rental whatever is charged for the use of the public streets for that purpose. If this company is profiteering at the expense of the general public, should public property be put at the disposal of such a monopoly?"

"In other words, let the Standard be reasonable in its prices or get off the public streets."

"The difference between the 'curb pump' and the filling station is that the pump is erected on city property in front of a business front generally, where an employee acts as pump-tender. A filling station is a substantial separate building erected on private property by the gasoline company."

View Not Popular

Edward J. Suor, president of the Eastern Oil Refining Company, believes that elimination of curb pumps might bring down the cost of gasoline, but this view, though held by some other gasoline company officials, is not so popular as might be thought, owing to the fact that it carries with it a good deal of inconvenience to motorists. Buffalo is known as a "curb pump" city and the system is so widely organized now that the cost of eliminating it would be tremendous, and motorists are educated to it. It allows far greater gasoline facilities than the filling station system.

The Larkin Company continues to sell low-priced gasoline. Starting the decrease by selling at 23 cents, this company, which is a large mail order house, has cut to 22 cents. "Business is so robbing that a second pump is being installed and the company announces it will install a city-wide curb pump system if found practicable. The announcement is further made that the company can get all the gas it wants and will decrease rather than increase prices."

Other independents are selling around 35 and 36 cents. The Standard's is 27 cents.

The City Council seems willing to take whatever measures are possible to cooperate with Mr. Moore in his fight to reduce the price. Commissioner Kreinheder proposes the taxing of curb pumps, \$50 for a 500-gallon tank and \$100 for a tank of greater capacity.

Elmer F. Harris, an independent dealer, whose product sells for 27-29 cents to consumers, says he cannot reduce the price.

TUNA CANNING RESUMED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—A large fleet of tuna fishers has arrived off Santa Cruz Island, and for the next two months several hundred men

will be working for the canneries at San Pedro. For many weeks the tuna fishermen have been out of their customary employment, owing to the fact that the canners, foreseeing a drop in prices, offered the fishermen a much lower price schedule than had been in vogue for the last three years. This year the price offered was \$50 a ton, whereas it was \$125 a ton last year. The canners refused to compromise on the \$50 per ton proposed by the fishers, so the latter had to come down to the \$50. The drop in the cost of production to the canners, which means \$75 less for every ton of tuna, will mean, dealers say, a sharp cut in the price of this fish by the fall, if not immediately.

KU-KLUX KLAN IS REVIVED IN WEST

Organization Is Begun in South Dakota—Leader Tells Its Purpose and Assures That No Violence Will Be Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Members of the National Farmers Nonpartisan League in South Dakota are aroused over the announcement that a Ku-Klux Klan has been organized in South Dakota. They interpret the movement as being directed against their organization, and appear to believe that the invasion of South Dakota by the Klan is preliminary to an effort being made to prevent speakers for the league from having a fair hearing before South Dakota audiences of voters.

However, it is stated in behalf of those who are organizing the Klan in South Dakota that there is no intention of infringing the right of free speech and that the Klansmen will not break the laws of the land in carrying out the objects of their organization. Just what these objects are is a mystery, for as yet there has been no definite announcement as to the exact purpose of organizing a Ku-Klux Klan in South Dakota. The first that was known of the plan to perfect such an organization here was when a mysterious stranger appeared at a local hotel and announced that he had come to the state for the purpose of organizing branches of the Ku-Klux Klan in different parts of South Dakota.

Organizer Interviewed

When those who called at the hotel to see the stranger were shown to his room, they were confronted by a man attired in a flowing robe of white and with a white hood over his head, in which were cut eye-holes. After a visitor has been sworn to secrecy as to the identity of "King Kleagle," he has thus far been the practice of the stranger to throw back his hood and finish the conversation with his face and head uncovered. These mysterious movements on the part of the organizer caused suspicion at first, but with this belief, interested persons wired William Joseph Simmons of Atlanta, Ga., who is the imperial wizard of the Ku-Klux Klan of the United States, asking him if the man at the Sioux Falls hotel was a bona fide representative. The reply stated that the man being organized in South Dakota need not be feared by any person. Mr. Simmons branded statements made to the effect that the organization is designed to fight the South Dakota farmers who are members of the Nonpartisan League as a contemptible falsehood. "The Klan is," he said, "a legally chartered, patriotic and fraternal organization; it stands uncompromisingly for impartial enforcement of all law, and is ready at all times to assist, if called upon, in aiding properly constituted authorities in suppressing outbreaks against law and order."

Stands for Justice

"The Ku-Klux Klan stands for the separation of church and state; freedom of speech and press; the prevention, as far as is possible, of causes that lead to lynching; control of the white race in all governmental affairs, but without injustice to any race or creed. Its purpose is to inculcate the sacred principles and noble ideals of chivalry, development of character, protection of home, and chastity of womanhood, exemplification of a pure patriotism and preservation of American ideals and institutions, and being a strictly American institution, only 100 per cent American citizens are eligible for membership."

Thomas H. Ayres, leader in South Dakota of the National Farmers Nonpartisan League, is not yet satisfied that the organization of the Klan in South Dakota is not for the purpose of combating the league, and accordingly has not withdrawn his challenge for the so-called "King Kleagle" to meet him in joint debate in Sioux Falls or elsewhere in the state, to defend what Ayres terms "the secret, oath-bound organization, with a history of assassination, arson and intimidation."

It is not believed the representatives of the Klan will consent to meeting Mr. Ayres or anyone else in joint debate during the time he is organizing the Klan in South Dakota.

MONTANA COLLEGE CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—George Warren Craven has been elected president of the State Board of Education. He succeeds Dr. C. H. Clapp, recently elected by the board to succeed Dr. E. O. Sisson as president of the state university at Missoula. Dr. Sisson has accepted the chair of education and philosophy at Reed College, Portland, Oregon. President Craven is the first native of Montana to head one of its higher educational institutions.

PEOPLE URGED TO PROTECT WATERS

Maine Governor Warns That Interests Are Eager to Develop the Power Resources of the State for Private Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—Urging the people of Maine to protect themselves and their title to the water-power resources of the State through legislation, Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in a recent address, warned that powerful interests would like to appropriate the abundant resources of the State. One of the greatest safeguards against this, next to legislative protection, he pointed out, is development by the people so that the argument that the power is being wasted through disuse cannot be brought.

"The water-power question," the Governor declared, "is not a question solely for the State of Maine. Every state in the Union is discussing this question and the federal government has taken an active interest in it. It is that all over this country the people are discussing what to do and how to get the benefit of their water powers. This is very critical, because, during the war we were all faced with the problem of how to get coal, and it was brought right home to us in the State of Maine as to what to do for fuel. That caused us to focus our attention upon this vital issue."

"I believe that the people of the State should share some what in the water-power development of the State. You all know that the lakes of Maine, which we term the 'storage reservoirs' of the State, belong to the people of the State of Maine. We are joint owners in these sources of our water power, and I believe that the State should control the water from these lakes, should build dams and hold back the water that now goes to waste, so that the people located on the rivers may derive the benefit from that water as they need it."

Development Necessary

"A water power, as you all know, is not of any particular value undeveloped. We want to have water powers in Maine on which we can rely and if we can get a certain flowage from a certain lake for 365 days in the year, then that water power becomes of value, and the only way we can do this is to control the source in such manner that the tremendous head obtained in spring and autumn may be held in reserve and distributed evenly as needed during other seasons of the year."

"I believe that the State, at the present time, should develop one or two locations and see how they work out and if they prove successful we can continue the work. The expenditure will, I believe, prove a sound business investment, and the funds involved will come back to the taxpayer in the form of rental, and then we can sell that water to every water power user on the river."

Public Ownership

"This appears to me to be a very mild form of public ownership, it does not involve taking over private property, it simply means that the people of the State develop what already belongs to them. The question of water power is not, at the present time, however, a question of public or private ownership; it comes right down to this: Shall the corporations be allowed to continue to take this matter into their own hands and prevent the people from making known their wishes, or shall the people of the State of Maine be allowed to settle this question for themselves?"

"You have read of the so-called super-power line. They want to take all of the water powers of Virginia, tie them in with Niagara, taking the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and from them they will take the electricity for developing the industries of the Atlantic seaboard. I have seen the map which they have prepared, and on that map is a nice little arrow that points to the heart of Maine's water power, showing that their eyes are on the water power of Maine."

"This super-power line, with Maine connected, will travel down along the coast and feed the industries of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York; so we people in Maine must watch that super-power line very carefully and see that it does not come across the New Hampshire border. We ought to be able in Maine to settle this question on as favorable terms as it is being settled in Massachusetts and New York, and all I ask the people of Maine to do is to do just what the people of those two states have done and that is protect themselves by passing such constitutional amendments as have been here suggested, and they are now discussions."

BYRNES AFFIDAVIT IN SHIPPING CASE DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Pending the argument and decision on the injunction granted to the United States Mail Steamship Company to prevent the United States Shipping Board and the W. Averill Harriman lines from taking possession and operating its trans-Atlantic liners, both sides took no action yesterday to alter the situation.

W. Averill Harriman issued a denial that the United American Lines had ever taken steps to obtain in any way an interest in the United States Mail, as alleged in the affidavit of Timothy E. Barnes, on which the allegation is based. The officials of the latter, however, stated that evidence of this fact would be forthcoming at the hearing and that testimony also would be offered in regard to the actual indebtedness of the United States Mail

Steamship Company, as well as other companies in an attempt to show that the Shipping Board action was due to political considerations.

Another question to be raised is whether the arbitration clause in the agreement between the Shipping Board and the United States Mail Company had not been violated by the seizure of the ships. The steamship company also stated that it had offered to deposit the amount demanded by the board in escrow, pending determination of the controversy, but that this had been refused by the board.

ECONOMY STEP BY BUDGET DIRECTOR

Charles G. Dawes Issues Order for Inter-Departmental Transfer of Property to Prevent Making Too Many Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An order has been promulgated by Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget Bureau, for a coordinating control of all departments and independent establishments of the government to be directed first toward the inter-departmental transfer of property to prevent continuing purchases in the open market by one department when there is a surplus of the article in another department.

The United States is divided into nine areas, corresponding to the nine army corps areas, in each of which there is to be a coordinator for general supplies for the departments and independent establishments having activities in that area.

Each of these officials is to come to Washington as soon as he is selected, to confer with all the departments and agencies having activities in his area, and upon his return to his area he is to locate and inspect surpluses and accumulations of government stocks and report to the head of the department concerned and to the chief coordinator in Washington. He is to keep in touch with all government projects in his area involving the purchase, transfer or disposal of government supplies and equipment and to see that the government policies concerning them are carried out, having the power to fix the fair market price of surpluses being sold or transferred.

The office of chief coordinator, general supply, whose duty it is to supervise the work of the area coordinators, is created.

PAN-PACIFIC PRESS UNION IS PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—One of the most important results of the Press Congress of the World sessions to be held at Honolulu, next October, will be the formation of a permanent organization of the newspaper and magazine workers in countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, to be known either as the Pan-Pacific Press Congress, or the Pan-Pacific Press Union, in the opinion of Alexander Hume Ford, secretary-director of the Pan-Pacific Union, who has been on the mainland during the last two months in the interest of the Press Congress and the proposed series of Pan-Pacific conferences in this city.

The scope of the proposed Pan-Pacific Press Congress and tentative plans for an organization of Pacific journalists are being outlined at Columbia, Missouri, by Walter Williams, president of the Press Congress of the World. These tentative plans will in the near future be submitted to Dr. Walter B. Pitkin of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, New York; to Henry Stead of Stead's Magazine, Melbourne, Victoria, and to other journalistic leaders in Pacific lands who are keenly interested in the proposal. The present plans contemplate a biennial Pan-Pacific press gathering in Hawaii, and in the working out of these Mr. Williams will have the support of prominent publishers and editors in Pacific countries, says Mr. Ford.

PUBLIC FOUNTAIN FOR WRITER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The woman's Press Club of Indiana has given Mrs. Myra R. Richards, Indianapolis sculptor, the contract for a memorial fountain to be erected in the New State Park, to the memory of Mr. Juliet V. Strauss, formerly of Terre Haute, who became known through her writings under the name of "The Country Contributor." The fountain will be paid for by public subscription. The fountain will take the form of a sculptured group which Mrs. Richards has entitled "Subjugation." It symbolizes the spiritual element in Mrs. Strauss' writings, overcoming the material things of life.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS

NEW YORK, New York—The annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America will be held in New York City beginning September 12, instead of Knoxville, Tennessee, as previously arranged. Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, secretary of the union, announces.

PROVINCETOWN PILGRIMS FIRST LANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

On Large S.S. DOROTHY BRADFORD
FARE—Round Trip \$21 One Way \$11.75
Leave New York, N.Y., Sunday, Sept. 12, 1921
Leave Cape Cod, Mass., Monday, Sept. 13, 1921
Tel. Fort Hill 4254

SHIFTING OF TAX BURDEN OPPOSED

Union Labor and Farmers Join in Protesting Repeal of Excess Profits Tax—Effort to Hasten the Revenue Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized Labor joined forces with the representatives of the farmers yesterday in protesting before the House Ways and Means Committee, against the proposed repeal of the excess profits tax and reduction of the income surtaxes. The position of the American Federation of Labor on the taxation policy of the nation was curiously stated by E. F. McGrady of Washington, who informed the committee, "We feel that the great corporations and the wealthy are trying to shift the burden of taxation on those less able to pay the tax."

This is precisely the position taken by the farmers' representatives in their statements to the committee yesterday in endeavoring to whip into shape the Administration's \$4,000,000,000 tax bill, which President Harding informed senators would be passed by the House on August 8. House leaders, and particularly Frank W. Mondell, the majority floor manager, are still wondering how this can possibly be brought about. The best guess fixes the passage of the bill at not later than September 1.

Public Hearings to End

The Ways and Means Committee will complete its hearing tomorrow. Then it will consider the measure in executive session. The plans of the Republican members contemplate conferences lasting nearly two weeks. Of course, the bill could be hurried into shape in a few days and put through the House in a day or so, under an ironclad rule. But such a procedure would raise a storm of protest from the membership of the House, with many prominent Republicans opposing it. James R. Mann (R.), Representative from Illinois, and James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, for instance, would lead the fight against undue haste in considering taxation matters.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is to appear before the committee before the conclusion of the hearings to make formal recommendations to the Administration.

In filing a brief from the American Federation of Labor, Mr. McGrady said that the organization favored an increased inheritance tax and increased taxes on land values, on undeveloped property, and on national resources.

Attitude of Farmers

Exception was taken by George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, member of the committee, to the statement that farmers generally favored a tax on land values. "I know of no landowners among the North Dakota farmers who are coming out in support of such a proposal," Mr. Young said.

Mr. McGrady protested that the representatives of the farmers' organizations, who had attended the recent convention of the federation in Denver, had voted overwhelmingly for the land tax. He said that most farmers owned farms of less than \$10,000 in value, and should be exempted, and that the tax, instead, should apply to the great land holdings by corporations and the wealthy. Some of the members from the western states, chiefly from the great cattle-raising sections where ranches of thousands of acres are common, took issue with Mr. McGrady on his proposal.

Refunding Plan Offered

W. H. Stackhouse of Springfield, Ohio, president of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, interested the committee in a proposal to refund all government obligations so as to carry uniform rates and conditions, with maturity at from 50 to 75 years. He said he made the proposal so that the country could be put on a sounder financial basis. He said the debt was about \$16,000,000,000, and that the new bonds should bear interest at 5 per cent or more.

"There is a staggering war burden of taxation, which must be reduced," Mr. Stackhouse said. "The new issues should run 50 to 75 years, to give the government time to provide for payment at maturity. The government will default in actual payment on the \$7,500,000,000 due in two years, and will default in 30 years on the \$10,000,000,000 due then. It may take longer than 75 years for the government to get in shape to make payments."

Tax-Free Securities

The witness defended tax-free securities, which were subjected to scathing criticism at the hearing on

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Make Reservations now for the ST. LAWRENCE SEASON

DIRECT SERVICES
MONTREAL and QUEBEC
TO
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, HAVRE
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON
ANTWERP, NAPLES,
GENOA, TRIESTE

SAILING EVERY FIVE DAYS
Ocean voyage shortened by two days
Zul days along the picturesque
St. Lawrence River and Gulf.

Apply to Agents Everywhere or
Passenger and Freight Dept.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Traffic Agents

ALLEGED CHICAGO LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

Law and Order Official Charges the City Administration, Under Mayor Thompson, Allows Immunity to Law-Breakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Unless something can be done to compel the city administration, headed by Mayor W. H. Thompson, to enforce the laws and ordinances in regard to prohibition violations and protected vice, it may be necessary for the federal government to intervene and deliver this community from the alleged rule of the underworld, according to declarations made here yesterday by Arthur Burpage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League, and secretary of the Hyde Park Protective Association.

In an effort to arouse public opinion, Mr. Farwell is sending to religious and civic organizations, to all state senators and representatives, to every member of Congress, and to President Harding and his Cabinet, copies of documents charging that violations of the prohibition laws, all night cabarets, and open vice are allowed to flourish in certain specified neighborhoods with the knowledge of the police.

Evils Still Flourish

It is further charged that these matters have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Mayor and C. C. FitzMorris, superintendent of police, on complaints of neighbors, and affidavits of victims, and that each time these officials gave assurance that the laws would be enforced no action was taken.

The evils enumerated in the documents still flourish, declared Mr. Farwell, and the violators boast of money they are paying for police protection. Instances of the laxity of police are cited. One of the most recent among those presented is a letter to Mayor Thompson and Superintendent FitzMorris, calling their attention to the federal raid on Jeffery Tavern, when liquor valued at \$7000 was seized.

Police Laxity

Mr. Farwell quotes in this letter an affidavit by one of the neighbors who declared that Arthur Ahern, one of the proprietors of the tavern, said: "We know we are doing a big business, but it is not all clear money; we are not on the square, we make big money, but we have to pay big money to run there."

Mr. Farwell asserted he had repeatedly called the city officials' attention to this tavern before federal raids. Another letter was in regard to a place called Little Bohemia. Five times the city officials were notified of the character of this place. The house of a neighbor who had repeatedly made complaints was bombed. The place was not closed until an ex-policeman was killed there, it is charged, and then it reopened shortly after.

TITLE OF FARMERS' COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—According to Clifford Thorne, general counsel, the proper designation of the new national farmers' cooperative marketing company is "U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.," and not the "United States Grain Growers, Inc." The former title is used in the articles of incorporation, says Mr. Thorne, and is therefore the only correct title.

SEATTLE POWER PLANT IS NEAR COMPLETION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington—In the great hydro-electric project on the Upper Skagit River, in the eastern end of this, Whatcom county, being put in by the city of Seattle at the cost of millions of dollars as a municipal enterprise, a preliminary unit is just being completed. It is to develop a few thousand horsepower for a working basis in constructing two tremendous units on the river, that are expected to supply 500,000 horsepower in electricity to be distributed over much of the Puget Sound country at a profit.

The city of Seattle already has floated \$5,500,000 in bonds. Costs have been variously estimated. It was once given as \$15,000,000. A railway of 27 miles has been constructed. Preliminary work has been in progress nearly two years.

PLYMOUTH SPECIAL

Monday, Aug. 1,
President's Day
and
Immense Parade
AT PLYMOUTH

An Extra Boat Will Leave
Boston at 8:30 A. M.
Leave Plymouth at 6 P. M.
Regular Boat will leave Plymouth
at 5 P. M.

Many people regard this as
The Comfortable and Best Way to
travel to Plymouth.

Steamer from Rowe's Wharf,
Boston, Mass.

TODAY is the third day
of inspection preceding the
opening of the August Sale
of Furniture.

Tomorrow will be the last
day of inspection; then, on
Monday, the sale will open.

For ten months past we
have had this sale in mind,
and conditions have changed
to such an extent that something
of a revelation is in
store for those who are interested
in good furniture.

Every piece of furniture in
our stocks is now reduced in
price.

Every piece of furniture in
our stocks is now reduced in
price.

ARMENIA FACTOR IN DISARMAMENT

Final Settlement of the Near East
Question Necessary Before Na-
tions Change Course—Belief
Ascribed to President Harding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there was no general disarmament until the Near East question is settled and settled right, declared President Harding today in an interview with representatives of the Near East Relief organization. According to both the President and Secretary of State Hughes, the whole Near East question is now under most serious consideration. It is evident from the latest reports given out by the representatives of the Near East Relief that Armenia and Asia Minor promise to form an important factor in any discussions and any decisions on international problems made in the coming conference in November.

At the same time the Near East Relief gives out this statement:

"There will be no disarmament until the Near East question is settled and settled right," declared President Harding today in an interview with representatives of the Near East Relief organization. According to both the President and Secretary of State Hughes, the whole Near East question is now under most serious consideration. It is evident from the latest reports given out by the representatives of the Near East Relief that Armenia and Asia Minor promise to form an important factor in any discussions and any decisions on international problems made in the coming conference in November.

Business Statement Recalled

Just before sailing for Europe, Mr. Bismarck said to this effect: "The road to the Far East goes by the Near East and vice versa. Bismarck said that the road to St. Petersburg went through Berlin. It is the same about the Near East. A rather poetic way of putting it, but after all the war has proved that poetic expressions often approximate the truth. "Our hope for consideration of the Armenian question by the conference is heartened by the friendly attitude shown by President Harding and Secretary Hughes toward us. Everything leads us to believe that the question will be taken up and some solution found."

"As a rule the solution of the Armenian question is supposed to be very difficult, as it involves issues with Soviet Russia and Turkey. As far as Russia is concerned, all European and American chancelleries know well that during the peace conference in 1919 all the Russian leaders like Lenin and Trotsky submitted a memorandum to the conference demanding that Russia should welcome joyfully the creation of an independent Armenia state in Turkish Armenia, and that they believed the constituent Assembly of Russia, when it met, would consent to see the Armenian districts in Transcaucasia transferred to the Armenian state in Turkey."

"The Bolsheviks at Moscow, in February, 1920, declared that Soviet Russia would welcome an independent Armenia in Turkey. So all Russian parties, present or potential, have approved an independent Armenia in Turkey. "As for the difficulties in regard to Turkey, men like Mr. Noradounghian, who know the Turk, well, are convinced that once the Turks believe that Great Britain and the United States will support Armenia there will be no difficulty in persuading the Turks to evacuate the territories of Armenia as traced by President Wilson and those territories occupied by Turkey now."

Turkish Consent Nearer

"It appears that the Turks have lost again to the Greeks, and irrevocably. Perhaps it is not wide of the truth in saying that the Turks will have to accept the proposals made to them during the London conference in February, namely, to recognize the Armenian national home in the Armenian provinces in Turkey, and to recognize independent Armenia as a free state. Sooner or later the Turk will have to ask mediation by the Supreme Council. Then, obviously, will come the great opportunity for Armenia. American cooperation with Great Britain in particular and with the other European powers in general will greatly facilitate the work of reconstruction of Armenia, and thus close one of the sad chapters of history."

"No doubt many people even now doubt the ability of the Armenians to organize and conduct a state. Glancing back over the last 100 years, we see the same doubts expressed in regard to Greece in 1828, and still more in regard to Bulgaria in 1878. Now if Greece and Bulgaria succeeded in becoming progressive and civilized states in such a short time, why shouldn't Armenia be qualified to do the same? And as Greece and Bulgaria were led in their first steps by the help of the powers, so we believe will Armenia be led to build up a self-defending and strong state in the highlands of Armenia, by forthcoming help of the United States and all the powers."

WOMEN'S VOTE AS POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Indications are that new elements in politics will find expression in the coming contest to fill the office of member of the National House of Representatives from the Sixth Massachusetts District, left vacant by resignation of W. W. Lusk. Not the least of these

elements, it is felt, is the women's vote, for it is pointed out that the fall election will really be the first for which women voters have had time to prepare, systematically and judiciously.

The two announced candidates are Hanson C. Finney, of Haverhill, and A. Platt Andrews, of Gloucester, consideration of the known political factors appearing to place both men on practically equal terms. The interest, therefore, centers in the women's vote and the former soldier vote, two factors which are somewhat uncertain. It is the plan of the women's organizations, both political and educational, to commit the candidates to a public welfare program, and the degree of commitment is regarded as the measure of the vote. The soldier vote is not felt to be as uncertain, but may be influenced by the fact that Mr. Andrews was formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army and chief of the American Field Service before the United States entered the war.

ENFORCEMENT OF BILLBOARD LAWS

Effectiveness of New Regulations
Said to Depend on Continued
Public Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the large number of citizens in Massachusetts who strongly disapprove of billboards are to continue to press their cause even though state-wide regulations are now in effect under the provisions of the bill passed by the last Legislature, is evidenced by statements frequently made by the people themselves. These people feel that progress has been made, but that restriction of outdoor advertising must still go much further. They also realize that the Public Works Department must be kept ever aware of the extensiveness and intensiveness of public opinion in this regard, in order that the department may confidently proceed in the effectual administration of the law.

These people, composed largely of the most intelligent and most influential part of the city and rural communities, are of course those very consumers whom the advertisers desire to reach by means of outdoor advertising. This to be reckoned with group of consumers believes that once they have convinced the advertiser that he is forcing them to look with active distaste upon goods thus offensively advertised, he will at least hesitate before contracting for more billboards.

Various methods are proposed for making the point clear to the advertiser. One is to have a prominent notice posted in public places in a community to the effect that the citizens thereof keenly protest against outdoor advertising. Another is to have the different clubs which support civic activities, in one way or another, send a joint communication to advertisers stating that they would not advise purchase of goods offensively advertised, and then give publicity to such concerns as declared that they did not intend to offend their customers now that it was brought to their attention that this form of advertising was not well thought of.

The "best hope," so-called, is that cities and towns especially interested will, through zoning ordinances or special regulations, practically exclude all outdoor advertising except that of a business transacted on the premises, or property advertised for sale or rent. Notice to this effect could be placed upon all municipal billboards. Whatever is said or done, however, there appears to be no uncertain tendency on the part of the people to stop buying those goods advertised on billboards.

COMMISSION PLANS REPORT ON INDIANS

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—The United States Bureau of Indian Commissioners, which has general supervision of American Indian affairs of the country, held its summer meeting here yesterday. Its purpose was to consider the annual report to Congress.

The report deals with intimate details of the Indian policy and contains recommendations for educational improvement of the Indians and for the transfer of matters pertaining to the health of the Indians from the Indian Bureau to the public health service. Present at the meeting were George Vaux Jr., of Philadelphia, chairman; Gen. Hugh L. Scott of Princeton, New Jersey, former Chief of Staff of the army; Dr. Samuel Elliott of Boston; Prof. Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, Massachusetts; Malcolm MacDowell of Chicago; Samuel Smiley of Lake Mohonk, New York, and Frank Knox of Manchester, New Hampshire.

IMMIGRANTS STILL EXCEEDING QUOTAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Many immigrants are still coming in here in spite of the new law fixing the quota for the month, as many of the transatlantic steamship lines are arriving with full stateroom loads, some having already exceeded the quota for the month, including Poland and all the countries in southeastern Europe, especially Greece, Yugoslavia and Armenia.

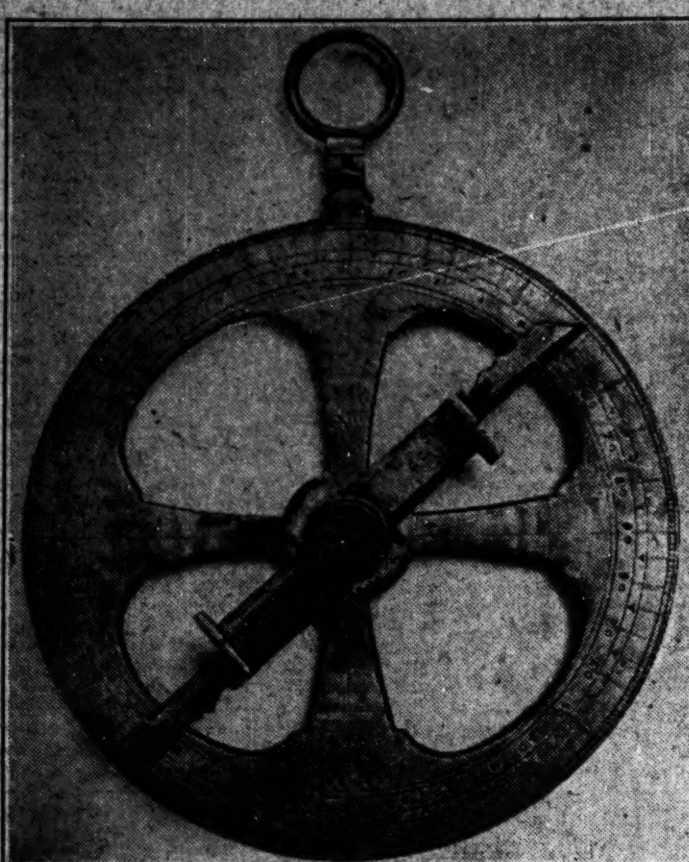
The liners now on their way, especially those from Turkey and Greece, unless arrangements can be made for the admission of their passengers under bond, against the quota for August, will be ordered by wireless to cruise outside the three-mile limit until the 1st of August. A test case may be made by the White Star line, on the arrival of the Adriatic, now approaching port.

THE ASTROLABE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Until the English watchmaker Harrison perfected the chronometer in the middle of the eighteenth century, explorers had no practical way of telling how far they had traveled east or west of their starting point, except by the very unreliable method of "dead reckoning," that is to say, by calculating the distance covered each day and making allowances for deviations from an east or west course. But how to determine north and south distances, with very fair accuracy, was known to the Greeks and orientals long before the Christian era.

For this purpose there was used an



Ancient instruments used to gauge distances traveled
This astrolabe may have been used by Champlain

instrument called an astrolabe, which consisted essentially of a graduated circle with a movable bar pivoted at the center. In use the astrolabe was hung plumb by a ring at the top, and the sun or some chosen star was sighted along the movable bar, and the altitude was read off on the scale at the edge of the circle. A comparatively simple calculation then gave the observer a fairly close approximation of his position north or south of the equator.

Astrolabes were often richly ornamented and engraved with elaborate scales and graduations, but about 1480 a simple form was designed for the use of mariners, and it was apparently this model that Columbus used on his voyages of discovery.

In 1587 a farmer's boy found an astrolabe in the Ottawa valley near the town of Cobden, Ontario, and historical evidence gives good reason to think that the instrument was lost by Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Canada, on his first journey up the Ottawa River, in 1613. Champlain was induced to undertake this expedition by the story of one Nicholas de Vignau, who told him that "the river of the Algonquins"—otherwise the Ottawa—afforded a short and easy road to the North Sea. De Vignau asserted that he had made the trip himself, and added convincing details of a wrecked English ship he had seen on the shores of the sea.

Deceived by this fabrication, Champlain set out from his ships at Isle Ste. Helene (opposite the present city of Montreal) with two canoes, and a small party of two or three whites, including de Vignau, and a couple of Indians. Champlain was an experienced traveler, to whom voyages of discovery had become so commonplace that he never makes any particular mention of his equipment. But whatever else he was provided with, it is safe to say that he must have had an astrolabe on this occasion, for his records observations for latitude at three points along his route.

The first of these was near the foot of Lake St. Louis on the St. Lawrence, where he made the latitude 45 degrees 13 minutes, a remarkably close observation with an instrument as crude as the astrolabe, the correct position being about 45 degrees 25 minutes. The party fought the rapids and currents of the Ottawa for eight days before reaching the Chaudiere Falls at the present city of Ottawa, and here Champlain made his second observation, recording the position as 45 degrees 35 minutes. Actually it is about 45 degrees 28 minutes. Two days more of heavy portaging brought them to the Cheneaux Rapids at the head of the expanse of the Ottawa River called Lac des Chats. And leaving the main river, at a place known in after years as Gould's Landing, in order to avoid the great elbow full of rapids that the Ottawa here makes to the north, they portaged into a chain of little lakes that lie across the base of the peninsula. Champlain's third and last observation was made at Gould's Landing, the latitude of which he gives as 46 degrees 40 minutes. In reality its position is about 45 degrees 34 minutes, and he is more than a degree out, probably due to a clerical error, as his other observations varied only 7 minutes to 12 minutes from the actual.

This was the longest and hardest portage the party had struck yet. Near one of the small lakes, now known as Green Lake, they encountered a windfall in the forest. The thick growth of pines had been blown down and it was with the greatest difficulty that they made their way under and over the tangled mass,

It was on the probable site of this windfall that the astrolabe was found 254 years later, and while Champlain makes no mention of losing his instrument, it is very likely, as will be seen later, that he dropped it somewhere on this portage, and it may well be that it was while climbing through this confusion of fallen trees

At last, aided by some friendly Indians whom they met, they reached the Ottawa again on June 8 and were kindly received at the large Algonquin village of the chief Tessouat, where de Vignau had spent a winter. This was the end of Champlain's journey, for here de Vignau's falsehood was discovered. The Indians declared that he had never been any farther up the river, except in his dreams; and they

These boys, officers, and teachers, are compelled to undergo vaccination for both smallpox and typhoid, according to the adjutant-general of the United States Army. Theoretically this immunizes them from the diseases named. Dr. Robertson is widely known as an advocate of such immunization, and has used various coercive measures to compel citizens of this city to submit to his views.

Disclosures Disconcerting
In the light of these facts, Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, sees in the hasty action of the health commissioner in sending his aid to Michigan an attempt to establish an alibi for vaccination. "Are there not doctors enough at camp, and has Michigan no health officers, that Chicago must interfere?" she asked.

"Readers of that interesting disease miscellany, 'Bulletin Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction,' edited by the city health commission," said Mrs. Little, "will have noted whenever cases of typhoid are reported that most of them are started with the footnote, 'Contracted out of Chicago.' This is to keep the public contented with chlorinated drinking water, and the quarantine for life of a dozen or so 'carriers,' when, according to bacteriological experts, there must be upwards of 5000 such carriers in Chicago."

"So, of course, those six Chicago boys could not have contracted the disease in this protected city. And they could not have contracted it at camp, where they are carefully immunized. This is all a dangerous fraud. The public has a right to know the facts, and it cares nothing about the speed pleadings of men with a theory to maintain."

Medical Tzardom Opposed

The protest started by the Masonic Observer declared that those who believe in retaining their rights as American citizens and are opposed to medical tzaardom should send letters to their representatives and senators against the un-American compulsory vaccination. This is rank discrimination, it said, "that opens wide the army, navy and militia training camps to those who will permit themselves to be made subjects for experiment by allopathic doctors, and bars from the service and the camps every man who seeks to keep himself physically pure and un-defiled."

In order to get into the military training camps, it was pointed out, "you must submit to the dictation of the old school allopathic doctors, of whom the surgeon-general is the authoritative head in the army. After thorough examination has proved you to be healthy, and fit for admission, you are compelled to allow the injection into your pure, clean, wholesome blood of several kinds of stuff concerning the merits of which even the old school doctors themselves differ greatly, and which proved of such doubtful value in the British Army that compulsion in their use has been abolished."

In pulling around an old red pine, that was lying with its branches in the little creek that flows out of Green Lake, the moss in which it was bedded was rolled back like a blanket, and the astonished boy saw disclosed a yellow brass circle about six inches in diameter with a bar across it. He carried it to his father, who examined it curiously but 'undecomprehendingly,' and laid it down on a stump. Just then there chanced along two steamboat captains of the Ottawa Forwarding Company, an organization which in those pre-railway days linked this part of the country with the outer world by means of a line of steamboats and stages. These gentlemen seem to have realized something of the interest of the discovery, and carried the instrument away, promising to pay the boy \$10 for it. But in his own words, "I never got a farthing of the money nor saw hide or hair of the compass since."

The "compass" is, of course, the famous astrolabe. It is 5 1/2 inches in diameter, and bears the date 1608. As it was found on the direct route of Champlain's portage in 1613, and as he certainly had an astrolabe when he began the portage and was presumably without one when he ended it, it seems probable that the instrument found by Lee was the astrolabe that Champlain lost. At present it is one of the most valued items in the large collection of astrolabes of a New York collector, Samuel V. Hoffman.

MILWAUKEE FIRE LOSS CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Milwaukee has found that it made a splendid investment when it established a fire prevention bureau. Thomas A. Clancy, chief of the Fire Department, reports that through the expenditure of \$20,000 an annual saving of \$200,000 in fire losses has been effected. The new zoning law has increased the fire limits to such an extent that it is proposed to enlarge the bureau. "Put out the fire before it starts," Chief Clancy says is his motto, in asking that the bureau be increased in personnel.

CAMP VACCINATION RULE INEFFECTIVE

Protests Increasing Against En-
forced Inoculation of Boys
Because of Admitted Failure
of Serum to Immunize Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Protests against compulsory inoculation of entrants to the citizens' military training camps, started by an editorial in the Masonic Observer, Minneapolis, Minnesota, have been reinforced by evidence of the failure of such practices received from Camp Roosevelt, near Muskegon, Michigan, where nine cases of typhoid have been reported.

Of the 300 boys from middle western states who are receiving training at this camp, 380 are from Chicago. Six of the boys affected are Chicagoans, and this caused Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, to dispatch his epidemiologist, Dr. H. N. Bundesen, to the training grounds post haste.

These boys, officers, and teachers, are compelled to undergo vaccination for both smallpox and typhoid, according to the adjutant-general of the United States Army. Theoretically this immunizes them from the diseases named. Dr. Robertson is widely known as an advocate of such immunization, and has used various coercive measures to compel citizens of this city to submit to his views.

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SCHEME TO ADVANCE MONEY TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An interesting suggestion, designed to facilitate the marketing of this year's wheat crop in Canada, has been made by Senator H. W. Laird of Regina, Saskatchewan. In brief, his idea is that the government should advance from 50 to 60 cents a bushel on wheat to the farmers and thus enable them to meet their most urgent debts, while the government, acting as a selling agent, could dispose of the grain as markets became available, preventing disastrous glut. The suggestion has brought forth much comment from business men, one of the most important being that of the bankers, who declare the scheme is not feasible. "We should not close our eyes to the fact that the growing of a crop is not by any means the beginning and end of the prosperity that should follow," the Senator said. "The marketing of this year's crop is going to prove a very serious question. The United States, having a surplus of grain for export, will naturally not be a very heavy purchaser, aside from the

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.

MARKETS
Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Ave., Boston

SPECIAL
Sword Fish, 35¢ lb.

Fresh Ground Hamburg Saus, 20¢ lb.

Honey Dew and Casaba Melons

OTHER STORES
Arlington—Winchester—Lexington

35 cents a bushel embargo. The Canadian Government has had one sad experience in establishing credits with Rumania and Greece, the interest on which has not yet even been paid, on the establishing of credits in out of the question. Prospective purchasers for the western Canada grain crop are confined to narrow limits, and as exchange is favorable to wheat growing competitors in Australia and the Argentine, we will have serious competition in the markets remaining. The question therefore arises, Where are we going to sell our crop and who is going to handle it?"

Although wheat for October delivery is worth at present \$1.50 a bushel, it has been the experience of farmers that as marketing time arrives, the price of wheat declines, the Senator said. The situation would be intensified this year because foreign buyers were fewer, he said, and banks would refuse to advance money, unless they are assured that there will be purchasers. "It can be readily understood, therefore, that chaos would result in the grain trade if there is no money to handle the crop," Senator Laird continued. "Under the special circumstances surrounding this year's crop, there is only one agency which can look after the farmers' interests and insure to him satisfactory returns for the year's labor, and that is the Canadian Government."

FIRMS SUSPENDED BY "BLUE SKY" BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas Blue Sky Board, which has charge of the regulation of the sales of securities in Kansas, has suspended from business in this State seven of the largest operators in Texas and other southwestern lands. The companies were given until September 21 to show cause why they should not be barred entirely from doing business in the State.

The companies suspended are: W. B. Stewart Land Company, Kansas City, Missouri; C. H. Swallow Land Company, Omaha, Nebraska; San Benito Land Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Southland Realty Company, Kansas City, Missouri; El Jardin Immigration Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Texas Realty Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Al Parker Securities Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

All of these companies had offices also in Texas and New Mexico, where they held contracts for the sale of large tracts of land, chiefly lands which had to be irrigated. The action of the Blue Sky Board was taken following numerous complaints from those who purchased lands that there was a good deal of misrepresentation reported on the part of the land salesman.

SHIPPERS OF PRIZE FIGHT FILMS FINED

NEW YORK, New York—Tex Ricard, boxing promoter, and Frederick C. Quimby, motion picture exhibitor, yesterday pleaded guilty before Federal Judge William B. Sheppard to charges of violating the Interstate Commerce law through the transportation across the state line from New Jersey of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight pictures, and were fined \$1000 each.

PENSIONS FOR NEGRO VETERANS

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The Tennessee pension board now in session here has granted pensions of \$10 a month to 47 Negroes who saw service as cooks or body servants in the Confederate armies. Eighty-five applications have been filed.

MEXICAN DECREE APPEALED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERMOSILLO, Mexico—The decree of the Mexican Federal Government prohibiting use within the country of any save Mexican coins was a serious blow to the mercantile and banking interests of Sonora, wherein for years nearly all the coin in circulation has been American. Mexican silver disappearing when silver bullion took its rise during the world war. The Governor made statement of this fact to the national government, showing that the merchants of his State would be almost ruined were the decree to be enforced fully. He has been advised that an exception will be made in the case of Sonora.



Two Certified Delights

for hot weather luncheons

WILSON'S "square pressed" Cooked Ham is luscious in flavor—every whiff of its goodness is saved for you because we cook it in vapor. Mildly sweet, tender, and certainly appetizing. One slice makes two sandwich fillings. Ready to serve, it appeals at once to the housewife who meets the daily problem of "What shall we have for luncheon?"

Wilson's Certified Oil blends marvelously in a salad dressing, giving it the rich, nut flavor that marks the successful creation. This pure vegetable oil is a favorite for cooking as well as for salad dressings; on every can you will find a "money-back" guarantee of satisfaction. Ask your dealer for these products now and realize the excellence secured by the Wilson principles of selecting, handling and preparing each product with respect.

The Wilson Label protects your table.

HOW GREEK NATION HAS BEEN BETRAYED

Constantinople Are Charged With Wilfully Imperiling Safety of Greece in Their Unwarranted Opposition to Mr. Venizelos

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—The Greek Government in its reply to the briefest of requests of the Allies to postpone the offensive against Kemal and to accept their intervention for the settlement of the Greek-Turkish question by negotiation, well-aligns themselves with the very existence of Greece. The reply of Athens to the British, French and American offers was negative. Constantinople and Goussier decided to stake everything on the military outcome in Asia Minor. Those who are well acquainted with the true condition of affairs in the Near East, with the relative strength of the two armies, their morale and strategic position, and their relationship to the European public and official opinion, were not too hopeful.

The Turks had almost everything in their favor. They had powerful allies and an immense—other than the Greeks—who would undertake a serious campaign against them. They had land communications behind them, and the more they advanced the stronger they became. Being a rebel army, they considered themselves immune from international relationships and of all the restrictions and considerations that such relationships imply. Their army divisions were, moreover, led by experienced officers, who had been on the field since the Turkish-Taliban war of 1911.

It was unfortunately not so with the Greeks, whose government by a series of foolish acts had reversed the position of its army from that of a superior one to the critical tangle it finds itself today. Till November last the Greeks had everything in their favor. A perfectly organized and disciplined army, which had known no defeat, possessing a national morale, led by able and experienced officers, whose devotion to duty and knowledge of modern warfare inspired their soldiers with confidence and their enemies with fear. It was an army well supplied with munitions and war material, and with every necessary comfort for the soldiers' welfare and protection.

Allied Representative

Furthermore, the government of Eleutherios Venizelos, enjoying as it did, the full confidence of the British and French governments, the Greek Army, as a result of this, had behind it the moral support of strong friendships, and was acting as the mandatory of the Supreme Council, authorized by it to enforce the Treaty of Sèvres. In November, the Greeks were the representatives of the Allies in Asia Minor, and the Turks were the common enemies.

In November last, the Kemalists Army was unable not only to undertake the offensive against the Greeks, but to resist the offensive of the latter against Angora. Prior to the Greek elections the question was not that of enforcing the Treaty of Sèvres as regards the Greek territories in Asia Minor, for that was, at the time, an accomplished fact. Mr. Venizelos was ready to tell the Turks of Angora, that unless they accepted the Treaty of Sèvres in its entirety, especially recognizing and respecting the independence of Armenia, the Greek Army would undertake to impose this treaty, and the Turks would have to pay the further penalties which the treaty provided.

Constantinople would have been definitely relieved of the last vestige of Turkish sovereignty, the "sick man of Europe" would have been sent to the inferior of Asia, and the Christian, European population of Asia Minor would have had secured to them a free and independent government under the mandate of Greece.

No Sense of Reality

The relative positions of Athens and Angora, however, underwent a radical change after November last. Athens could no more dictate to the rebel government of Angora, which had since been recognized as a de facto government of Turkey. Athens could no more claim the stewardship of the Christian races in Turkey, because her role of being the representative of the Allies in Asia Minor has unfortunately ceased.

The whole responsibility for this reversal of change in the scales of national and international standing rests with the Athens Government. Their arrogant disregard of the allied warnings against the return of Constantinople in Greece last December, which marked the beginning of all the ills that have since fallen to Greece, was followed by a series of foolish acts and errors unprecedented in the political history of modern states. The men who govern Greece today seem to have completely lost the sense of reality, for they have acted in each succeeding phase of their national problem, contravention to their national interest.

It is a very serious charge against them to state that they have wilfully created this impossible situation for their country. But one is tempted to admit some such charge, unless one would be ready to believe that the present rulers of Greece are lacking in the most elementary qualities of political statesmanship and common sense. Such has been, and still is, their blind and unreasoned hatred against Mr. Venizelos, that were it not for the fact that the great statesman's request to the Greek nation was so solid and so magnificent, their work of destroying it would have been accomplished by this time. For it is clear to all who see, that they are bent on undoing the work of Mr. Venizelos.

If there can be a Greater Greece of their own make, well and good; but

nothing must remain within the boundaries of the Greek state which bears the stamp of Mr. Venizelos. That has been the aim of the Constantinian regime, and the "elect of the Greek people" have at least proved that they are capable of destroying where the "tyrant" Venizelos was able to build.

The historian of the Near East who will in due time depict the suicidal downfall of modern Greece, will in vain seek for the authors of this downfall outside the cliques which govern Greece today. The deplorable home policy of the Constantinian politicians has brought the state to the lamentable condition of anarchy and bankruptcy. Only those who share their party's opinions are considered by them as citizens; the rest of the Greeks being branded as outcasts ought to be thankful enough—the Constantinian press states—that they are allowed to live. The public treasury has become the cash drawer of the party. Millions are squandered to remunerate all those who have faithfully clung to the party, and positions are found or created for them.

Greece has her helots today, made up of all those who have believed in and labored for the realization of Greater Greece, whose faith in the chief, Mr. Venizelos, remains unalterable. They are the silent sufferers of an absolutist regime which so far has twice betrayed Greece, a regime which squanders hundreds of millions of francs to satisfy the illicit political desires of its partisans, while it refuses to lend 20,000,000 francs to the impoverished rural populations of Thessaly, a sum of which these unfortunate people, who have so long suffered in exile, are in great need today for purposes of cultivation and production. So hopeless is the internal situation in Greece become that one cannot seriously expect that the deeper sea of demoralization created on the body politic and social of Greece will easily be stamped off.

Military Policy Reversed

In their military policy the same lack of caution and common sense prevailed. They weakened the army by the wholesale removals of the Venizelist commanders and higher officers, and they altered the plans and tactics of the Venizelist staff with the result that retreat followed defeat, and that in one battle alone—that of the first Greek attack in April on Eski-Shehr—the casualties sustained by the Greeks outnumbered the whole of the casualty list sustained by the Greek armies of Venizelos during the last four years.

One of the tasks which has been thoroughly accomplished by the present regime was that of the removal of all the Venizelist higher civil servants of the state from their posts. This has been done with thoroughness and precision, for no one of the former expert and experienced men will be seen in their positions today. The men who have replaced them have the great merit of being Constantinian in their political feelings, which merit in the last resort, the Venizelist makes up for all the other "virtues" of heart and mind which a civil servant should necessarily possess.

Mr. Venizelos once stated to a conservative friend of his that if he were at all proud for the record of the Liberal Party, it was not so much the fact that during its tenure of power this party had brought the Greek flag outside the gates of Constantinople, as for some other things it accomplished. One of its greatest accomplishments, Mr. Venizelos stated, was the Land Act, by virtue of which the landless peasants were to become landowners in the fairest and most equitable way. The landowners were to be remunerated, but the tenants were to be assisted by the government to pay in time payments for the land they received.

The present regime repealed the Land Act because some of its prominent members owned vast tracts of land in Thessaly. The peasants of Thessaly, however, threatened a revolution and they have in fact so far disobeyed the commands of the present regime, with the result that the Athens cabinet is now preparing a new bill which is predicted to be of the extreme radical form, in order to outbid the act of Mr. Venizelos. It is a state of complete anarchy, the one that Greece is rapidly drifting into, and an impartial inquiry into the havoc wrought by the Constantinian regime in the sociological, educational, and judicial policy of the nation will reveal some very astounding facts.

INCREASED PREMIUM ON PRACTICAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The day of the "fancy work" exhibits at the state and county fairs is rapidly passing in South Dakota, said Selma Ronstad, state home demonstration leader in the state college extension service. "The women of today and especially the farm women," she said, "are demanding more practical exhibits and demonstrations which will help them in performing their everyday tasks."

"The placed quilts and crocheted yokes will give way to such things as the best kitchen aprons, homemade kitchen devices, or a demonstration in home-made soap. This change will be noted this year at the state fair. The premium for a tatted handkerchief has heretofore been higher than the premium offered for the best house-dress. Women who attend the fair to resolve instruction and get suggestions for better homemaking have resented this and the changes in the 1921 premium list, and other changes to be made later are the result."

At the recent South Dakota Farm Women's Congress a resolution covering this point was adopted.

APPEAL FOR UNITY IN BRITISH LABOR

J. R. Clynes, Labor Leader in Parliament, Deplores Tendency to Submit Important Questions to Rank and File

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is much to be said in support of an appeal which appeared in a Labor paper urging the delegates to the Labor Party Conference at Brighton to concentrate the forces of Labor to meet the attack upon their standard of living. Where one joins issue with the appeal is in regard to the end to be achieved, the policy to be pursued, the methods by which the betterment of the conditions of vast sections of the community is to be accomplished. There is certainly a desperate need for Labor to concentrate its power, but the prerequisite condition to such concentration is universal acceptance of a well-defined and settled policy, to be pursued by Labor as a single unit in contradistinction to the disintegrating and embarrassing policy which has characterized the activities of the more prominent unions of former years.

It is a remarkable fact that that section of the British Labor movement which shouts loudest for demonstrations of "class solidarity" are among the foremost and aggressively active in promoting discord and disruption within their own ranks. They preach industrial unionism, and practice, wherever and whenever a shadow of opportunity is offered, a most vigorous and narrow sectionalism. Obsessed with one line of conduct only, namely, that of waging war upon employers or the government, they lose no time in influencing their fellows to cease work, well knowing that their action must of necessity bring suffering and anguish to thousands engaged in kindred trades between whom and their employers there is no quarrel or grievance, nothing but harmony and good will.

Trade Union's Position

Not a few trade unions have been placed in positions verging on bankruptcy due almost entirely to the irresponsible activities of other unions to which in industry they are closely allied. The Workers Union, for instance, has spent close upon £250,000 in consequence of disputes with which it was not primarily concerned. Indeed, the union is very rarely free from being implicated in some dispute or other; the funds are constantly being drawn upon.

The Workers Union, like many others, draws to a large extent upon the semi-skilled membership, that vast class not fully trained and equipped to be found on the fringe of every craft. In the recent molders' strike, the Workers Union was implicated; in any dispute with the engineers, there they are to be found, walking the streets, participants in a quarrel with which they are not concerned.

How thousands of tons of shipping have been lost to the ship-repairing yards of the Thames, Tyne, Tees and the Mersey, and the consequent loss of work to thousands of engineers, shipwrights, boilermakers, plumbers and a score of other trades and callings, due to the joiners' strike, is now as ancient history to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Class Solidarity Lacking

There was no expression of class solidarity here, that anxiety for fellow workers, that O. G. Benson, the general secretary of the Joiners' Union, took such care to emphasize in his presidential address as chairman of the Labor Party Congress, but a callous indifference as to the effect of their conduct upon other and less remunerated craftsmen and their helpers.

Some such thoughts must have been prevailing with J. R. Clynes, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, to inspire an article in the current issue of the Clarion, wherein it is argued that the industrial policy of many of the unions affiliated to the Labor Party render more difficult the attainment of the policies for which that party stands. The purely trade union policy of an organization is frequently at variance with its political ideals as expressed through the parliamentary group, besides handicapping the success of its candidates in a political contest.

There will be found few students of political development who would quarrel with the prophetic declaration of Col. Josiah Wedgwood, when in replying to a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that in 1925 that office would be occupied by a member of the Labor Party. Whether the individual mentioned is honored with the position matters not; the point is that there is a member of a wealthy family, a captain of industry, reared in traditions of Liberalism, who has been forced to the conclusion that a Labor Cabinet is probable within the next five years.

Mr. Clynes' View

And here is Mr. Clynes, the responsible spokesman of Labor in the House of Commons, who also realizes how near perhaps political power is to their hands, bitterly lamenting the fact that on the whole Labor is at sixes and sevens, that by the selfish, ill-advised and individual policies of isolated organizations the prospects of Labor candidates for parliamentary seats are being placed very severely in jeopardy. While always preaching unity and class solidarity, demands are formulated and policy directed without consultation with or regard to the interests of the movement in general.

Mr. Clynes thinks the difficulty is due to an increasing desire to submit matters to the decision of the rank and file who, by the very nature of things, are unable to bring to bear

upon the consideration of complex problems other than a very limited outlook, confined in the most part to just those questions which affect them as individuals in their ordinary work-a-day lives. The comprehensive outlook so necessary to maintain the unity of the movement as a whole, particularly upon the political field, seems quite naturally, it is imposed only upon those who are in almost daily touch with representatives of other industries, with whom they meet in conference and learn each others' needs, trials and tribulations.

In these days when "direction from below and not from above" forms the watchword of all with pretensions of being of the "advanced wing," when all leaders are to be regarded as suspect, Mr. Clynes' observations at least have the merit of throwing down the gauntlet to the extremists and forcing discussion upon an interesting and contentious matter.

AUSTRALIA AWAKE TO STRIKE DANGER

President of New South Wales Employers Believes Round-Table Conferences Valuable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A sign of the industrial times is the thought being given to the problem of the strike, and Australian employers are keenly awake to the necessity for a reconciliation of interests. James McMahon, president of the New South Wales Employers Association, believes with Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, in round-table conferences. Mr. McMahon has been forced to the conclusion that a misunderstanding is the greatest barrier to peace. An atmosphere of suspicion has been fostered for generations with the result that the worker is apt to see in every proposal advanced by an employer for the solution of industrial turmoil, a plot to exploit him. The suspicion and distrust are more likely to grow than to be dispelled, unless the capitalists and the wage-earner, the employer and the employee, meet and understand each other's outlook. "Round the table both sides have the fullest opportunity of informing the other of their reasons for their attitude on many problems," declared the employers' president. "There is obviously some reason, good or bad, for that attitude, and it can do nothing but good for both sides to understand one another."

Economic Effects Felt

At the annual meeting of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers the report of the Council of the Chamber expressed the opinion that the award given by the President of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court of 44 hours in the timber industry, and his announcement that the intention to reduce the weekly working hours of engineers to 44, had withal affected the economic position of the Commonwealth. Where the working hours of the community were not burdensome, any reduction must immediately result in decreased production, which meant diminished wealth and the impoverishment of the community—including the workers. Emphasis was laid on the probability of a new scheme of organization which would of work to link employers together for their protection against unreasonable demands.

The views of Judge Beby of the New South Wales Court, who has given 44 hours to several industries, are especially interesting, in view of the Victorian Chamber's report. Judge Beby declares that amid the clamor of factions and the conflict of theories regarding social reconstruction, the great need of the day is clarity of mental vision.

Citizens Entitled to Place

"My plea is that there must be better understanding of the Labor problem," said Judge Beby. "And the keynote should be the belief that every citizen is entitled to his place in the community. The point of view of the other man must be realized. Anyone closely watching world affairs cannot but be impressed that the demand for social change goes to the root of things. The great war has changed the frontier of thought. This demand for fundamental change is not confined to theorists or destructive agencies of anarchy, but has become the gospel of the intelligent workers of the world. This army of ordinary workers is rapidly becoming an inherent force. The fostering of the new spirit of cooperation rests with those who have the good things of life. The clear course of action is to get the average workman to see what is really his true line of action. Can we offer to all an equal chance in answer to the growing demand for an equal result?"

Meanwhile judges like Mr. Justice McCreary of Queensland, who have been bitterly criticized for some of their awards in favor of Labor, are seeking to restrain undue demands which might have a disastrous effect on industry. The Queensland arbitration judge recently strove to bring home to the Mount Morgan miners the necessity for a readjustment of wages in line with falling prices, and he has refused to grant a new state award for the abating industry. He declared that having regard to the present condition of the industry, particularly cattle raising, he was justified in refusing any increase in wages. On the other hand, he thought that no case had been made out for a reduction.

EARLY GRAIN MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Baltimore News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—More than 5000 bushels of wheat were received in Baltimore recently from points near by, including commitments from Maryland and Virginia shipments. The movement is regarded by grain men as a decidedly early one of the 1921 grain crop to the eastern seaboard.

PRECARIOUS STATE OF ITALIAN CABINET

Resulting From Unnatural Coalition, Mr. Bonomi's Ministry Is Believed to Be in Power for Only a Short Time

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The new Italian Cabinet, formed by Mr. Bonomi, is not likely to have a long existence; indeed, no Ministry can last many months in a Chamber divided into so many groups as the present. Mr. Bonomi, who has held the portfolios of Public Works, War, and the Treasury in recent governments, was originally a Socialist. He became a member of the Moderates, or Reformists, section of that party, which was in favor of the war and was then led by the famous statesman, Leonida Bisolati. Like many Italian and very few British politicians, he was a journalist; for in Italy journalism may lead to the highest offices. He has also been a schoolmaster, and has sat on the Roman Municipal Council. He possesses more courage than many more brilliant Italian politicians. But he has opponents in the Nationalists and "Fascists," who see in him the Minister who assisted in negotiating the treaty of Rapallo and turned d'Annunzio out of Fiume by force of arms. The Socialists, who are far more numerous, object to the fact that he has for the first time since 1870—satisfied the Roman Catholics by intrusting to one of their deputies the important Ministry of Justice and Cuits, besides giving to them two other seats in the Cabinet. These concessions were necessary to obtain their 108 votes in the Chamber, where the Ministry is expected to have a majority of about 35. But this majority will not be stable, and the Cabinet is not expected to survive the autumn, then, perhaps, Mr. Giolitti, after the summer's repose at Capri, may form his sixth Cabinet, or some one else may attempt an ephemeral creation. Meanwhile, the Bonomi Cabinet will exist in a state of unstable equilibrium.

The New Foreign Minister

For foreign observers the most important point in the new combination is the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Marquess Della Torretta is, like his predecessor, a professional diplomatist. In Great Britain only one diplomatist has ever been Foreign Secretary—Lord Clarendon, from 1885 to 1886 and from 1888 to 1870—and Lord Clarendon was not a great success. But in Italy, especially when the Premier has no knowledge of foreign affairs, and speaks few words of English, the Foreign Office is sometimes given to a diplomatist, who is, of course, without parliamentary experience, because he has spent his life abroad and knows other countries better than his own.

Of the Italian diplomatists the Marquess Della Torretta is probably the best. He has had 14 years' experience of Russia, where he was acting as Ambassador at the time of the revolution, and has had personal experience with the Bolsheviks. He has been Minister at Munich; he was till his recent appointment, Minister in Austria, and had been chosen to preside over the now postponed conference of Porto Raso. Like the Marquess di San Gualiano, he is a Sicilian, and, therefore, should be quick and intelligent.

Of Noble Lineage

Like that Minister, too, he belongs to a noble family, for his ancestors were Princes of Lampedusa, the little island between Malta and Africa. But it is improbable that the change of leadership at the Foreign Office will lead to a change of policy. The Treaty of Rapallo has been signed and already partly executed; it cannot be repudiated, and least of all by a Minister whose chief is Mr. Bonomi. The Montenegrin question has been practically settled, for both Great Britain and France have recognized the Black Mountain as an integral part of Yugoslavia. Italy, as Mr. Giolitti said, cannot go to war for the sake of Montenegro.

Count Sforza's Partisan shot at his opponents was that his successor, whoever he was, would have to carry out his policy. The fact is that Italy's foreign policy in the Adriatic has already been fixed within certain limits. For Count Sforza became Minister. Thus, the Fascist and the Nationalists may criticize, but cannot alter, accomplished facts. They may overthrow one Foreign Minister, but "an Amurath an Amurath succeeds."

Peace Between Parties

The new Premier's task has been rendered easier by the truce between Fascist and Socialists who have been carrying on a species of civil war against each other over a large part of Italy. An arrangement has been made for the formation of mixed committees of two representatives of either party with a fifth member nominated, if need be, by the Speaker of the Chamber, for the settlement of their mutual differences which the law has been powerless to compass. Latterly the Fascists have taken upon themselves the medieval duty of fixing prices, and in many cases have compelled shopkeepers to make large reductions, organizing "punitive expeditions" upon recalcitrant tradesmen.

As the Fascist, according to the former Premier, have 137,000 members, they have become an "Imperium in Imperio"—a power within the state, with which the state could no longer cope by means of the police. Consequently this pact between them and the Socialists has been gladly received by the public which had come

to regard the progress of Fascismo with alarm, although its beginnings were welcomed as a check to Socialist tyranny. It is hoped that the burning of cooperative societies and chambers of labor will cease so that Italy may settle down to steady work, increase her exports, and thus further diminish the still high rate of exchange with foreign countries. Moreover, the bill introduced for the promotion of sports should tend to give "Young Italy" an outlet for energy, which at present finds vent in "ragging" the opposite party in politics. British students at the universities had little time for political demonstrations.

Considerations on Crisis

Now that the crisis is over, it must be said that there was no real benefit gained by provoking it. The prestige of a country suffers from a series of short administrations. In the last seven years Italy has had six premiers and 10 cabinets, not to mention the disorganization of the Chamber which the "situation" has created, the most dangerous moment for a government is that immediately after a victory at the polls, for a victory there is due to an artificially formed coalition, which speedily dissolves.

"The Italians," it has been said, "are a democratic, but not a parliamentary people." To them the parliamentary system, introduced, except in Sicily, as late as 1848, was a foreign importation, which, since the advent of Mr. Depretis to power in 1876, has been complicated by the lack of any clear line between parties. There are several groups in the Chamber which can scarcely be distinguished from each other except by their personal rivalries; whereas, before 1876, there was a Left and a Right with clearly defined programs.

The only organized parties are the Socialists, the Roman Catholics, and the Fascist, while the great Liberal Party remains "without form and void." No Cabinet can exist without the support of the Socialists or the Roman Catholics, nor does that alone suffice. Even now, too, 60 years after Italian unity, local susceptibilities, as well as party exigencies, have to be considered in forming a Cabinet, whereas no British statesman has to consider the proportion of portfolios to Scottish, English or Welsh members. Thus, it is hard to obtain the best men, and in the last two elections many of the most experienced parliamentarians were defeated and have found refuge in the Senate. Besides, the brief duration of cabinets gives a minister little time to grasp the work of his department.

Rotation of Office

There is in most democracies a tendency to have a rotation of offices, as in agriculture a rotation of crops, and at every crisis there are many candidates for every portfolio, all but one of whom are disgusted by the result. Consequently, there is a tendency on the part of disappointed candidates to have frequent crises, and even Mr. Giolitti himself in his best days never managed to stay in office more than three years and six months, whereas Mr. Lloyd George has been Premier since 1916, a Minister continuously since 1905.

Considering the low salaries of Italian ministers—the Premier himself receives only 25,000 lire—the stipend is not the inducement. Nor are there, as in England, social advantages, for Italian ministers rarely go into "society," and their wives, like the ancient Roman matrons, usually stop at home. But ambition and the love of power, even for a year, are much the same everywhere.

DUBLIN CORPORATION DECLARES BOYCOTT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The markets committee of the Dublin Corporation is about to boycott the members of the Royal Dublin Society. The committee has passed a resolution refusing to sell stock for or have any commercial dealings whatsoever with any person or any firm connected with the Royal Dublin Society. After September further restrictions are to be enforced embracing exhibitions at the society's shows, unless "it amends the overwhelming non-Roman Catholic and anti-national personnel of its governing committee and its various sub-committees, and gives representation to popularly elected bodies on the said committees."

Speaking at a recent meeting the chairman, Mr. Paul, said that although the society had reinstated Count Plunkett, the reforms asked for had not been granted. The society was "looking for fight" when it elected to its council the Lord Mayor of Belfast—"the presiding genius of the only city in the world that imposes religious and political tests."

Popular representation was demanded for the farmers' unions, the county councils, the Corporation of Dublin, and for the Pembroke township, but it was not given. They had hoped to get some agriculturists as members whose interests would be in common with the bulk of the farming community of the country. Mr. Paul expressed regret that such a resolution should be necessary, but thought it would have a good effect. He said it would be impossible to hold agricultural shows in the future unless something was done to democratize the organization.

The obvious purpose of the resolution in Mr. Paul's opinion was to force the society to get rid of some of its "die-hard" presidents and vice-presidents; but the society, having already altered its election rules, and remitted entrance fees for farmers, thinks it has done all it could to meet the popular demand. It therefore hopes that the farmers will qualify as members in the hundreds, and so bring about the democratization desired by the markets committee.

NATURE OF JEWISH STATE IN BALANCE

Opinion Differs in Britain as to Interpretation of So-Called Balfour Declaration on Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In his long-deferred statement made in the House of Commons recently, in regard to the Middle East, Mr. Churchill reiterated the intention of the government as mandatory power in Palestine, to honor the Balfour declaration. In an editorial on the statement, the Jewish Chronicle points out that the whole matter resolves itself into the meaning which the government attaches to the words of the declaration. Mr. Churchill adopts as the view of the government the meaning which Sir Herbert Samuel applied to the phrase "Jewish National Home" in his address delivered in Jerusalem, on the King's birthday anniversary.

Sir Herbert's interpretation, however, the Jewish Chronicle states, is not in the least in accordance with Zionist ideas, in spite of the fact that the high commissioner is an ardent Zionist. The Jewish National Home, Mr. Churchill agreed, means that the Jews who are scattered throughout the world, but whose hearts were always turned to Palestine, would be able to go there and develop "its country" to the advantage of all its inhabitants. This is as far from the Zionist idea of the future of Palestine, the Jewish Chronicle states, as the poles asunder.

British Stand

To the above definition Sir Herbert Samuel added in his speech that Great Britain would never agree to a Jewish government being set up to rule over a Muhammadan and Christian majority. Further, it was said, that the limits of the immigration of the Jews into Palestine would be fixed by the numbers and interests of the present population. Sir Herbert also declared that the British Government would never impose upon the people of Palestine, the present inhabitants, a policy that that people had reason to think was contrary to their religious, political or economic interests.

How, out of that, the Zionist idea of Palestine as "a Jewish Commonwealth as Jewish as England is English," he quote Dr. Weissmann's idea, is to arise, the Jewish Chronicle declares it is impossible to see. Also it is pointed out as unlikely that the Jewish people will take upon itself the burden of rebuilding Palestine, with such a prospect of the country's Jewish future as Sir Herbert Samuel drew in his speech.

The views of Professor Einstein on the Jewish National Home are at this point interesting, as he gave them to the Jewish Chronicle, on his recent visit to England. Dr. Einstein lived in Switzerland until two years ago, and whilst there, he said, he did not realize his Judaism, as there was nothing that called forth Jewish sentiments in him. When he moved to Berlin, the persecution of young Jews, particularly Eastern-born Jews, roused him to offer assistance. These and similar happenings, Dr. Einstein said, produced in him the Jewish National sentiment.

A National Jew

Professor Einstein declared himself a National Jew in the sense that he asked for the preservation of the Jewish, as of every other nationality. Zionism, of which Dr. Einstein is a supporter, is to him not merely a question of colonization. The sentiment of Jewish nationalism must be developed in Palestine and everywhere else. If the point of view of confinement Jewish ethical nationalism to Palestine is adopted, then to all intents and purposes, Dr. Einstein considers, the existence of a Jewish people is denied.

Professor Einstein declares that his Zionism does not preclude him from also having cosmopolitan views. To him Zionism is many sided. It opens out, to Jews who are despairing in the Ukraine or Poland, hopes for a more humane existence. The principal point, however, Mr. Einstein argues, is that Zionism must tend to strengthen the dignity and self-respect of the Jews in the Diaspora.

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RESTORING ORDER IN SPANISH MOROCCO

Anti-Rebel Operations Which Centered on Town of Xauen Resulted in the Establishment of Order in That District

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco (Spanish Zone).—The operations by the Spanish forces in the Spanish zone of Morocco, assisted by some small naval units that kept company with them in the waters near the coast and by the aeroplanes overhead, proceeded quite smoothly and with an unexpected absence of opposition toward the occupation of the territory round about Tetuan, which is in the middle of the large patch of country between Melilla in the east and Tetuan in the west, which has yet to be smoothed out and rid of the rebel elements before Spain can feel that her occupation of her zone of Morocco may be properly turned to its best economic, administrative, political, and other peaceful uses.

Previously the Spanish forces had reached the valley of the Targa, stretching out to the coast, apparently a rich and beautiful country, veritably a land of promise, containing one or two native villages. The recalcitrant Moors had backed away into the hills beyond to the south, and there was nothing for the Spaniards to do but simply occupy the place and establish their posts. Such occupation is, of course, simple enough, but it is not always realized that rebel Moors are necessarily left in the hills in such circumstances, and if these posts are to be made rebel-proof a very considerable army has to be left at each of them, and the Spanish military resources thus lavishly distributed through Morocco. This is impracticable, and the trouble caused by the rebels with the great advantage they very well appreciate of sharpshooting and guerrilla warfare from the mountain heights is not understood by those who have no proper knowledge of this country. Garrison posts and communications are an enormous difficulty in this country, and they would be equally so for any other army. The only practicable policy is to garrison as well as possible with small forces and trust them to the effect of the general advance, the increasing surrenders of important bands of the enemy, and the example set of the good results of the administrative policy in the newly occupied lands to bring the others in. This general policy is succeeding, but there are bound to be little difficulties from time to time as in the district of Xauen, where they were fully expected. The garrison established at Targa consisted of a company of the Canaries and a machine-gun detachment, a police headquarters and a telephone station being set up. The total number of men fixed at this post was 110 Spaniards and 110 natives.

Spanish Advance Continued

At 5 o'clock on the following morning the advance of the Spanish troops was continued from Targa in the direction of Tetuan, and at 11 o'clock the head of the column arrived at the little bay of the same name. It had been necessary to strike inland for this short advance, for the way by the coast was too intensely rough to march along, despite the extent to which the troops have become accustomed to the most difficult conditions of this kind. There was no resistance on reaching Tetuan. The naval units which, as before, included the cruiser *Princesa de Asturias* and had a large part of the military staff on board, including the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, came up at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This new position dominates the Targa Valley; the lands all round about are good, and well cultivated, and there are many considerable and well appointed villages in the district.

When all was settled, word came along that heads of the villages, native chiefs and various Moorish personages of the district would like to indicate their submission and receive any instructions it was thought desirable they should be given. The High Commissioner intimated that he would be glad to receive them forthwith, and immediately the native chiefs accompanied by some 300 Moors who bore arms came along. They made various manifestations of their respect for Spain and their desire to be friendly. The High Commissioner, General Berenguer, spoke to them through Cardela, the interpreter, asking them questions first upon the state of the country and the harvest prospects. They told him that they were expecting an excellent harvest, that they had a great abundance of all supplies, and that they did not leave their own country because here, they had all that they needed. They declared that they looked forward more than anything at the present time to the protection of Spain and offered their full adhesion to the maghen.

Situation Made Clear

General Berenguer told them that they would now soon experience the difference between serving Spain and the rebel Moors, whoever the latter might be. From this time henceforth they would be able to go to Ceuta or Melilla as the protected of Spain. All the doors of the maghen would be open to them, and they would nowhere be molested. They would be respected everywhere, and if there was something they needed or some complaint they wished to make, here was a police office where they could make their statement and it would be duly attended to. Complaints addressed directly to himself would also receive attention. The chiefs of the tribes at once requested that the roads being made in connection with the new positions established by the Spanish army should not pass through their villages.

FRANCE'S TITLE TO NEW POTASH MINES

Only Consideration in Promoting Industry Is Method to Be Employed for Carrying on of the Government Concessions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Comparatively little attention has been paid to the enormous gain that the potash of Alsace means to France. It would, however, be difficult to exaggerate the importance of these deposits. The use of potash in agriculture has produced remarkable results. But apart from the economic development that the direct application of these supplies to the soil of France will give, it is properly pointed out that France and Germany now together share in what is virtually a monopoly in Europe.

The two countries control the potash market. It is sometimes considered necessary that they should come to an agreement about the conditions of exploitation if they are to reap the full benefit of the exceptional natural resources that they now possess. It will also of course be necessary to organize the production on scientific lines, and Parliament will be asked presently to examine the question.

Lately this rather neglected source of riches has received a little more attention. The "Temps" notably has endeavored to acquaint public opinion with the chief facts. Now the potash mines of Alsace are divided into two groups. The mines of Kali Sainte-Thérèse, founded in 1910, belong to a French company. They are of far less importance than the mines of the other group, which, before the war, was in the hands of the Germans.

Official Authorization. The administration of these former German mines has been confided to officials until the question is definitely settled. But Parliament has already authorized the French Government to acquire the mines. It remains to be seen how the concession is to be affected and the work carried on.

The provisional administration was responsible for the extraction of over a million tons from the mines last year. This is twice as much as was obtained in 1919 and three times as much as was obtained in 1913. Thus the results are excellent, and 1,200,000 tons are expected this year. This, however, is but a beginning; it should be possible to extract as much as 4,000,000 tons a year. Thus an enormous source of wealth remains to be tapped.

Obviously the provisional administration cannot carry out the huge works of development that are necessary. But it should be noted that if this tremendous margin between actual and potential results is allowed to exist for long, Germany will be enabled to seize the world's markets for potash, for in spite of the loss of Alsace, Germany still possesses very considerable deposits.

There are two proposals. One of them would let out the mines in sections; the other suggests that they should be conceded to a single company. The government at first favored the former solution. The special commission of the chamber drew up a plan according to which the mines should be distributed in lots. Four companies were suggested for the exploitation of the mines and a single commercial company charged with the selling of the potash. This commercial company would also be responsible for the carrying out of works which would interest the exploitation companies in common.

DOMINION NAVIES AS POLICE OF THE SEAS

General Townshend's Ideal, Already Under Practical Development, Is to Concentrate the Imperial Fleets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Imperial Conference has met periodically since 1887, but its agenda were discussed for the first time at Westminster on the eve of the recent session. The president was created by the initiative of a body of influential members who, however, seem to have correctly represented the general feeling of the House.

Enthusiastic Imperialists declared that it was a symbol of the advance toward political equality as between the United Kingdom and the dominions, while those whose eyes were fixed on the League of Nations expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the tone and matter of the debate, which it is generally admitted, was on a high level. Several of the speakers were soldiers of distinction, including General Townshend, the hero of Kut. But members who spoke on behalf of the Labor Party, it is held, made as good an impression as any. Indeed, on the main issues there was general agreement.

Major-General Davidson declared that the future of the Empire must be based on freedom and cooperation. If Britain could secure combined action in solving the problem of imperial defense without infringing on national autonomy the Empire should go a long way toward setting up a model for the world. Competition in armaments had begun, and if it was allowed to reach a certain point and to pass that point there would be no stopping it, and war would be the inevitable result. The British Empire must endeavor to stop the competition. The whole situation in the Far East he further suggested, should be considered by a conference in which Japan as well as the United States and Great Britain should be represented.

Basis of Common Policy

Another speaker, Sir Samuel Hoare, who has made a special study of foreign affairs, maintained that Anglo-American friendship must be the basis of the common policy of the Empire. On the question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance he was equally emphatic, but he urged it should be modified as far as possible to meet the just demands of China, and to meet American views. Mr. Maclean said that the Labor Party welcomed the invitation to the dominion premiers to hammer out a common policy for the British Empire, not as an end but as a means to an end. That is to say, he would have not only a common understanding between the states under the British flag, but between all English-speaking peoples.

General Townshend, while showing himself in hearty sympathy with the previous speakers, went into greater detail on the question of defense. He did not want the dominions to contribute money to the British fleet—as a matter of fact only one did—because he believed that it was opposed to the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race. His ideal is the ideal to which the Commonwealth is already striving to give practical expression. He would have the Australian fleet policing the Pacific and China seas; the Canadian fleet policing the North Atlantic and Caribbean; and the Indian fleet policing the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, as under the name of the Royal Indian Marine, it did so honorably for over two centuries up to 1860. According to General Townshend the British Navy would then be concentrated in home waters ready to move to any theater which was threatened in time of war, and he would apply the same policy to the land forces of the Empire, a policy which has not yet been advanced on such high authority.

No Cause for Apprehension

With regard to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Mr. Chamberlain, who wound up the debate, said that he did not believe that the intentions and results of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would give rise to any real apprehension on the part of the governing authorities in the United States. The British Government would be no party to any alliance directed against America, and he hinted that the continuation of the treaty in a modified form was a possibility. The object of imperial policy in relation to other countries was, he explained, to secure such confidence, such understanding and such cooperation among the great Pacific powers as to prevent any new competition in armaments and to secure world peace. He concluded by speaking of the British Empire as a League of Nations more closely knit than that other famous League which had just come to birth. If peace had not cemented it, blood would bind it for ever and the sacrifices which the parts made individually in the war were pledges to them collectively for continued unity and protection.

TRANSPORTING LABOR TO WHEAT FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Coincident with the commencement of wheat harvesting in western Canada, railway and employment officials have made arrangements for the transport of sufficient labor to the wheat fields to garner the 1921 grain crop. At a meeting in Winnipeg, plans were completed for bringing in 35,000 harvesters from eastern Canada. This year's crop, therefore, will give employment to nearly 50,000 men at a most opportune time. The workers will be distributed to various districts by agents of the railway.

GERMAN RAILWAY EFFICIENCY RULES

Officials Seek Restoration of Pre-War Conditions by Demanding Greater Output of Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Visitors to Germany often express surprise at the recovered efficiency of the state railway service—a feeling thoroughly justified when one recalls the deplorable state of the railways shortly after the armistice and during the greater part of 1919. An interesting speech recently delivered at Essen by one of the government railway managers throws a striking light upon the reorganization of the German railways.

He explained that as compared with the conditions which prevailed in 1919 considerable improvements have been effected. Trains are more numerous, overcrowding has been diminished, international connections have been resumed, sleeping cars are run, special holiday trains have been organized. The railway service is now characterized through punctuality, greater speed, while new cars and the rapidity and safety with which luggage is now handled are in striking contrast with the conditions prevailing two years back. Reasons for the improvement in conditions are more numerous and in spite of increased strain the locomotives last longer.

Greater Desire to Work

The last factor, according to the government official mentioned, proves that the engine park is more reliable than formerly, that the desire for work among the mechanics is greater, and that their comprehension of the difficulties of Germany's present industrial situation has increased. Administration and trade unions are showing an increasing tendency to cooperate in the work of running the railways efficiently; greater intelligence is being shown by a smaller staff; the number of thefts has declined.

Formerly, it is declared, it was impossible to make expenditure and revenue balance, but the budget of 1921 seems likely to prove an exception to that rule. A third of the loss, namely, 5,000,000 marks, is to be made good through economies effected, and two-thirds, namely, 10,000,000 marks, through increased fares and goods traffic charges. In order to help to make the railways self-sufficient certain economies are proposed.

Plan to Reduce Staff

A reduction in the staff will be reached through regulation of hours of work and free time. The proposed adoption of the eight-hour day must be replaced by a system which takes account of actual work performed, not readiness to work or mere attendance. Once pride in work is revived a reduction in the number of hands employed may be expected. Increased activity on the part of the workers will mean an improvement in railway finances. All these factors hang together: better work, better arrangement of trains, better use of the rolling stock, more equal distribution of labor, decrease in repairs needed.

Improvement of the machinery and the finances of the railways are the tasks which the management has now in hand, the problem of organization being left over for the present. As soon as the German railways are reorganized on a system which takes account of modern needs, they should be the most efficient in the world.

At the moment an exchange of views is taking place between the various administrative departments before a decision is reached on the vital question whether centralization or decentralization should form the guiding basis of the projected reorganization.

AUSTRIA ABOLISHES FRANKING PRIVILEGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—In depriving the princely family of Paar of their privilege to send letters in Austria free of charge, the Supreme Court in Vienna has made an end of a feudal right which has been going on for nearly three centuries.

Until the year 1824 the postal service in Austria was the private monopoly of Prince Paar, who enjoyed the dignity of Hereditary Postmaster-General of Austria. In that year, however, the state took over the post office and the Prince received compensation in various forms, amongst these being the franking privilege. This was confirmed in the "Ratifications and Codifications" of Emperor Francis in 1813 in the following words: "Prince Paar shall enjoy the freedom of the post for all the correspondence of himself, his family and his children as future exponents in fee." This right was confirmed to the Paar family in the law of October 26, 1865, and indeed they continued to exercise their privileges down to last December.

The Austrian Post and Telegraph Office then issued a decree to the effect that the Ministry of Communications, abolishing the franking privileges of the family of the former Hereditary Postmaster-General, Prince Paar, as these had no longer any legal standing in the Republic of Austria.

Prince Karl Paar, the present head of the family, was not inclined to let his franking privileges be taken away by the democracy in this summary fashion, so he brought an action in the High Court to set aside the ruling of the post office authorities contending that the Ministry of Communications had no right to deprive him and his family of the free postal privileges they had enjoyed for nearly 300 years.

The Supreme Court decided against Prince Karl on the ground that the continuance of feudal conditions was incompatible with a democratic republic, and further that with the abolition of the nobility in Austria privileges which had been conferred in connection with the courts and households of noble families could no longer be permitted to continue.

The Paars are a very ancient Italian family, tracing their ancestry back to the middle of the fourteenth century. The first Paars came to Austria in 1450 and settled near Pressburg on the old Austro-Hungarian frontier. The hereditary postmaster-generalship was conferred on the first members of the family in 1820, so that they actually enjoyed the postal monopoly for a little over a century.

GERMAN SILVER REACHES NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Silver bars valued at about \$800,000 to \$850,000 or 65,000,000 marks, have arrived here from Hamburg, consigned to the Equitable Trust Company on the account of the Deutsches Reichsbank.

This is said to mark the beginning of the bringing of silver to the United States from Germany as a basis of establishing credits to be applied to the reparations account.

It is not as yet known how much will be sent here for the August 31 settlement. It is thought that the reason for sending silver here is that it is supposed to be more readily negotiable in the United States than in Germany.

HOBOKEN WANTS PIERS MADE TAXABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A formal request by the City of Hoboken to Congress to restore the former North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Line piers, now held by the United States Government, to private ownership, so as to enable the city to collect taxes on them, is contained in a bill to be presented in Congress, which was authorized by the Board of Taxes and Assessments of New Jersey yesterday. About \$10,000,000 has been taken away from the assessment list of that city by the government's possession, making the tax rate on other land excessive.

METEOROLOGICAL EXPEDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—For the purpose of studying weather conditions in the Far North, Harold Bibby of Toronto, has gone down the Mackenzie River and after a visit to Ft. McPherson will come back to Ft. Good Hope where he will spend the remainder of the summer and all next winter. The expedition is being undertaken by the meteorological service of Canada, and has been arranged under the direction of Sir Frederick Stupart of Toronto. Meteorological, aerological, and magnetic observations of various kinds are the object of the expedition. These observations will be in cooperation with the international meteorological committee, similar work being carried on by the Amundsen expedition to the North Pole and by a Norwegian expedition to Spitzbergen.

NAMES TO BE PUT ON TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—The 43 species of forest trees on the Capitol grounds are to be labeled. Brass tags, bearing both the popular and the scientific names of the trees, will be used. Most of the North Carolina forest trees are to be found on the state Capitol grounds.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS CONTINUE INCREASE

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Savings bank deposits, which showed the most remarkable gain in the history of Rhode Island banking for the first year of the prohibition era, have again made a gain in spite of serious business depression. Savings bank deposits increased \$3,846,366.92 in the past year. At the same time commercial deposits showed a decrease of \$6,500,000.

In speaking of this feature of his annual report in view of the many industries curtailed by the post-war period of business, George H. Newhall, bank commissioner, says: "Taking everything into consideration it is remarkable that our savings deposits have not only kept up during the year, but have increased nearly \$3,000,000." The increase in savings bank deposits in 1920 was \$21,540,155.70.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Beauty of simple surroundings in a Dutch interior

Dress at Hurlingham

It is obvious to observers that the wheel of fashion rotates constantly, bringing back under new guises and forms the same ideas throughout the centuries.

In one of the many interesting museums of London a collection of naval and military headgear is on view, where all epochs are represented. There are several hats having belonged to Admiral Nelson; and all are reminiscent of the hats in vogue for women last winter and the winter before, recalling the Napoleonic period, being turned up straight from the face, and again at the back. Moreover, a mode just beginning to be popular in Paris is evidently derived from the military casques worn in 1800-04 in England. These hats are covered with particularly long cock's feathers, falling from the crown of the hat downward, and when they first appeared as a novelty in millinery suggested nothing so far away as the beginning of the nineteenth century.

In former times people were assuredly more of one mind on the subject of clothes than they are today; they followed more a given lead, and a man's profession or trade was expressed in his outer raiment just as distinctly as a woman's social status. Dress was appropriately adjusted to position, and a distinct boundary line was drawn between the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and the workman.

Nowadays such distinctions are rapidly disappearing, are almost extinct, and a practiced eye is needed to perceive where such boundaries begin and end.

In the great crowd assembled to witness the much discussed polo match (June 18), America versus England, there was the most varied collection of toilets imaginable. Many people had prepared for wintry weather, and others, more optimistic, had hoped for sun. Both conditions prevailed alternately, and this accounted in some measure for the curious variety of raiment on view at this function.

It cannot, however, be said that the show was entirely harmonious. For although there were some exceedingly lovely frocks, yet the general impression was of untidiness, not to say sloppiness. Nearly every woman wore clothes which must have been very expensive; but expense does not always spell success in this department of art. A beautiful dress must be beautifully worn, that is to say, a woman should appear thoroughly at home in her clothes, should be well dressed up, which is quite another matter. A woman should be in harmony with her clothes, they should appear to be part of herself, and this

seems to be beyond the ken of the average Englishwoman.

To every general statement there are fortunately happy exceptions, and it is a pleasant task to speak approvingly of some lovely gowns well worn at this assembly.

For instance a white cloth jacket and skirt heavily embroidered in black in a Russian pattern. Another woman looked smart in a cloak of black velvet plus cloth with a long silk fringe starting from the knees very effectively. With this a black hat trimmed with white cock's feathers. A somewhat curious combination, doubtless due to the exigencies of the weather was a sable coat worn with silk stockings and white antelope shoes. One of the most striking costumes was of black satin with royal blue crepe de Chine jumper or caquin. Very fine gold embroidery bordered this and a black satin "vestment" or loose cape was lined with the same color blue. A toque of blue and silver made a delightful ensemble. Certainly the women who were in black stood out against the variegated colors now in vogue. There was an attractive toilet of brick-red with a long cape to match, which had a black silk collar, and looked well with a black hat. A young girl wore a dress of white crepe de Chine with a girdle of peacock blue flowers, and a large white hat on which rested a water-lily.

The severe simplicity which is really smart, must be perfect or it falls utterly and invites criticism. Nearly every one at Hurlingham carried a cloak or wore one, and a cloak requires a good deal of wearing, or it acts as an extinguisher to the wearer. On this occasion a rather dull morning had inspired such women to dress for wintry weather, whereas others more optimistic had braved the elements in diaphanous frocks, to which were added fur stoles and capes. A very tall dark woman looked most picturesque in a black dress with an orange silk girdle, a black hat trimmed with yellow flowers and a long black cloth cloak.

An adventurous young woman walked around in a gray lace, flounced gown with wired panniers, surmounted by a little gray silk jacket and a mauve hat. This was rather "outré" and the wearer did not look very happy in it; but this may be the herald of approaching developments in dress, as yet unknown to the general public.

It is to be hoped that no retrograde step will be taken in the domain of utility, for the increased practical activity of women demands correspondingly practical garments, a demand which does not necessarily preclude the decorative element so dear to femininity. There is one Sunday in the

year when it is the universal custom of society to forgo their large numbers, and to don on this occasion, so far as the women are concerned, the prettiest frocks in their wardrobes. Never has the crowd assembled been greater than on this Sunday, and never has that crowd been composed before of quite the same element.

It did indeed appear as if the proletariat had taken complete possession of the park, and the ordinary frequenters were lost to sight among the multitude. Motor cars formerly few and far between, thronged the road three deep in line, many of them driven by women for women. The change is radical and complete, so that the old landmarks seem to be lost and new bearings will have to be taken. As a spectacle of the new democracy, even the casual passer-by will find something to think upon. There were among this motley crowd some dresses which command attention, notably a black and white lace dress, and the same model was repeated stitch by stitch in beige and white by some one following close on the heels of the first woman. Still both were nice frocks and well put on. Again wraps and cloaks were de rigueur in a cool wind, and the prettiest of these is crepe, marocain. A sense of opulence prevails in all these scenes, however much the pessimists may say to prove the contrary.

Changing Pillow Ticking

Most farm houses today have all the latest conveniences for making housework easy, among them vacuum cleaners.

To those who have such a comfort here is an easy way to change pillow ticking when they have become soiled. No more tying up of the hair in a towel, wearing a cotton gown, and sitting in a cold cellar or shed. Instead you just fasten a clean slip securely to the opening which usually holds the dust bag; a small opening is made in the pillow, slipped over and fastened to the short tube used for the attachment, the button turned on and presto, the clean slip is filled.

Sewing on Snap Fasteners

In sewing on snap fasteners, the edges sometimes are so sharp and rough that the thread cuts in a short time. Try this way of sewing them on: Sew from hole to hole, forming a square, never allow the thread to go over the edge of snap. You will find it an improvement, as there is nothing to cut the thread.

The Dutch Style

When we read of a room or of a house decorated or furnished in a certain style, the characteristics, the habits and customs of the people who lived at the time the particular style was originated and developed, also many other conditions of their life, are brought vividly to the mind; and, by this, we are carried back through the ages, and become for the time being contemporaries of other eras and denizens of other lands.

It is this link with the past, when men devoted their whole lives to give form and expression to their feelings and ideas in color, wood or stone, with their own hands and the aid of comparatively primitive tools, that constitutes the charm and interest of the old schools of decoration and design.

Artists and artisans in all stages of the world's development have reflected in their handiwork the thought and trend of their day, and have thus bequeathed to succeeding generations faithful records and impressions of their lives, their inclinations, their tastes and their ambitions.

With these valuable and interesting examples before us, covering every field of art and science—painting, decorating, mechanics, sculpture, etc.—the imagination is able to run riot through the centuries that are gone; to picture the scenes of chivalry, calamity, gaiety, pleasure, pomp and power of days gone by; and to conjure up a thousand fancies that add to the interest of life.

Sentiment plays a very important part in the lives of men and nations, and it is not surprising that the artist in his laudable effort to beautify our modern buildings and homes should find his inspiration and resource in the masterpieces of earlier times, and, by portraying the characteristic decorations of those times, suggest in the most natural way possible the manners, the tastes and the thought of past generations.

As is well known, the history of decoration and design is very extensive and complex, but decorators have conveniently grouped it into definite periods, of which they have made a most careful study in order to be able to reproduce correctly the best art of those days, to determine how it may be best adapted to present-day conditions, and to be able to differentiate without question the art of one epoch or country from that of another.

Thanks to their faithful and indefatigable labor, very complete and exact information of all these periods is now available, that suggests schemes to meet almost any contingency and to satisfy practically every taste, from the magnificence and splendor of the Louis periods to the charming simplicity of the Dutch

school of decoration featured in this breakfast-room design.

When we speak of the Dutch style, we immediately call to mind the landscape and other features of Holland and its people. The sleepy canals; the windmills; quaint old men and women; rosy-cheeked milkmaids with their bright milk cans dangling—one on each side of them—from the wooden yokes across their shoulders, with their clean aprons and wooden "sabots," and the small, chubby children wearing checkered pinafores and blue sunbonnets. We also picture to ourselves neat little cottages with their clean tiled floors, their narrow shelves daintily arranged with interesting pieces of china or other simple articles prized by the family, the bright fire irons; the spotless, well-scrubbed table and the dainty little cupboard with their suggestion of Dutch red cheeses and other good fare within.

What a feeling of comfort and restfulness, cleanliness and cheer this simple Dutch style creates! And how perfectly it is adapted to the breakfast room—the one room above all others that should be bright and cheerful—where the glory of the early morning enhances in an indescribable degree the beauty of the simple surroundings.

Let us now make a rough analysis of the room illustrated above. First, we have the typical oak-beamed ceiling with yellowish plaster between the beams, the frieze or filling depicting the Dutch canals, with the long-stemmed trees peculiar to the country, the china-blue, cloudy sky, and the sleepy boats drifting lazily along. All this is in perfect harmony with a Dutch landscape such as Hobbema would have painted, and forms a most agreeable contrast to the simple, warm, white dado or paneling below, which makes a crisp and pleasing background for the dark oak furniture.

The cream-colored chairs with their green stripe decoration, as well as the candle wall brackets are also in perfect harmony, although a little license has been taken with the chairs, with a view to making them more comfortable and ornate than the stiff-backed chairs of the period, which would hardly appeal to the modern demand for greater and greater comfort, ease and luxury.

An interesting and useful feature in the furnishing of a room of this kind is the corner cabinet, which fills admirably one of the four monotonous angles of the room and affords a most fascinating note of color in the sea-ling-wax red, and which contrasts suitably with the subdued Dutch coloring of the scenic background.

The touch of red, too, in the rug, with the dull blue checker on a background of deep straw color, blends pleasingly with the floor, which is

painted a reddish brown, and which harmonizes admirably with the sails of the ship's model silhouetted against the window, beyond which is the bright garden with its beds of tulips and tiled quaintness.

The curtains carry out the dull blue checker of the rug in the form of a border on a straw-colored ground of holland, and the ensemble presents a pleasing picture of this delightful Netherlands type of decoration that bespeaks at once the sweet and simple nature of that picturesque little nation on the shores of the Zuider Zee.

How Furniture May Be Restained

All the furniture in the rooms was varnished with a hot brown color. Some of it seemed more aggressive than others, and some of it was of a pale, sickly drab. The pretty, soft, harmonious materials we wanted for new curtains and cushions, and the pottery, could not possibly feel at home in such surroundings.

Nothing but black mohair of the stiffest type could possibly live with such colors, and then so much of the office element would be introduced, robbing home of all its essentials, so that one could not countenance such an idea.

It was evident that as we could not just then have new furniture something must be done with the old. The aggressive, stiff appearance seemed to lie especially in the very shiny surface and the hot brown color, and it was just there that the renovating began. A bottle was filled at the oil-and-color merchant's with paint remover, and this was put on with a paint brush on one of the chairs to test the effect. With the aid of a little sandpaper, following after the paint remover, soon every trace of the varnish had vanished and the natural color of the wood was reached.

The chair had become so interesting in its natural color that it was a fertile

source of ideas, and we saw at once that great improvements could be made in other rooms, some by just polishing with a dull polish the natural color of the wood, and in others by getting the oil-and-color merchant to mix up a soft, dull-gray stain.

In the room where we first began upon our operations we had previously felt that black should replace the brown color, and for this room the oil merchant mixed up some black stain with an eggshell finish. After we had repainted everything we rubbed in a little furniture polish, and the whole effect was like ebony.

Brocade Once More

The plainest of afternoon costumes achieves enviable distinction when one of the handsome new brocade pocket-books appears as accessory-to-the-frock.

The widest latitude is permitted with regard to shape and size of these purses—they may be soft, voluminous, pouch-like affairs mounted on carved, inlaid or jeweled frames, or they may be slim, narrow envelopes caught with odd clasps or buckles.

Gold, silver or copper threads shimmer among the rich colored silk figures on many of these bags, though some of the brocades are devoid of metallic threads, depending on the beauty of pattern and weave of the silk for charm.

Surely that heirloom piece of heavy brocade left from some Mid-Victorian gown might well be brought from its packing place and fashioned into one of these lovely novelties.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADA'S BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

Prospect of Excellent Grain
(Harvest Promises New Money
and More Work That En-
courages People Generally)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—With the advent of the grain harvest on the western plains, the constructive elements in the business life of the country are more to evidence. For not only is a good crop of wheat assured, but it is now certain that prices will be good and that there will be little trouble in disposing of the exportable surplus.

The extent of monthly \$40,000,000 of new money for wheat alone on the general business of the country is obvious. The effect also on the labor situation will be most marked, for already it is estimated that \$4,000,000 of new money will be required in the grain provinces. The crop will also do a great deal to put the railways on their feet, this being especially true of the national lines.

The readiness with which the commercial interests have turned to seek new markets for the products that have been shut out of the United States through the "emergency" tariff legislation, is one of the most hopeful features of the situation. There are no evidences of pessimism over the turn of events, there being an abiding faith in the theory that when one door is closed another opens. With respect to an alternative market for wheat this is not surprising, reports from both British and American sources being strongly to the effect that there will be no difficulty in selling this year's surplus.

Russian Car Order

The Canadian Car & Foundry Company reports the receipt of an order from the Russian Soviet Government for 500 steel tank cars, valued at \$2,000,000. This was secured by President Butler during the course of a recent trip to Moscow. Work has commenced on the cars and it is expected that they will be shipped by November. Mr. Butler is of the opinion that the outlook for trade with Russia is much better than is generally thought. It is quite probable that, encouraged by the success of this company, other Canadian concerns will make a strong bid for Russian trade.

The hopeful view of the situation taken by President Volvyn at the recent annual meeting of the Dominion Steel Corporation, when he pointed out that the most favorable conditions for the steel industry in Canada than in most other countries, is an indication of the general attitude of the big Canadian business interests. They see a chance for recovery within a reasonable time because costs are being reduced to a point that will make real recovery possible.

The problem involved in the readjustment of wage scales is gradually being solved in an amicable manner, this being especially true of railway labor. Recent agreements signed between representatives of the roads and their employees affect over 50,000 men. The attitude of Canadian labor has not been unreasonable, and while naturally the men desire to retain their old wage scales as long as possible, they are showing an amenability to reason and argument that augurs well.

The Province of Ontario, which recently called for tenders for \$5,000,000 of short-term Treasury bills, has been successful in disposing of them, so much so that it is expected to increase the issue to \$15,000,000. The bills are for six months, the \$5,000,000 being sold at 98.37, or at a cost of about 6 1/2 per cent. The extra \$10,000,000 was equally divided between six and 12 months bills.

It is understood that the Dominion Government will meet the \$15,000,000 loan maturing in New York during August, it having secured, through the recent Canadian National Railway loan in New York repayment for advances made to that corporation. The financial statement for the first three months of the current fiscal year has been quite satisfactory, the revenue having provided for all outlays, excepting railways, and left a balance of \$25,500,000. This has been due chiefly to the heavy collections through the income tax, which, this year, have come in at the beginning, instead of at the end of the fiscal period, as formerly.

The Department of State evidently realizes the handicap to American trade imposed by the rate of exchange, for in a recent circular issued to American consuls in this country, it suggests that they assist in every way possible any movement designed to bring exchange to a parity between the two countries. Consuls are urged to assist Canadians in selling their products in the United States in order that the latter may have more funds wherewith to purchase American goods.

There are signs that a fall session of Parliament will be called, and that an attempt will then be made to secure a revision of the tariff generally in an upward direction. Interests behind this are taking a leaf out of the British legislation, and are urging it on the grounds that such action is necessary in order to produce stable conditions and a revival of industry. Whether the effort will succeed or not it is impossible to say just now, for the strong Agrarian element in the country will vigorously oppose such a policy.

DIVIDENDS

Manitowish Lake, quarterly of \$2, payable August 2 to stock of July 25.
Manitowish Lake, quarterly of \$2, payable August 2 to stock of July 25.
Noncont Spinning, quarterly of \$2, payable August 2 to stock of July 25.
Harmeny Mills, quarterly of \$2, payable August 2 to stock of July 25.
Imperial Oil, monthly of 1% on common, payable August 15 to stock of July 25.

Colorado Fuel & Iron, quarterly of \$2, payable August 20 to stock of August 5.
Thompson, Street, quarterly of \$2, payable August 1 to stock of September 10.
National Steel Rolling, quarterly of \$2, payable August 1 to stock of July 25.
Bates Manufacturing, semi-annual of \$4, payable August 1 to stock of July 25.

STEEL PRICE CUTS
SPREAD IN TRADE

Practically Every Branch of the
Industry Except Wire Has
Been Affected by Reductions

NEW YORK, New York.—Shading of steel prices from levels announced the first week in July has spread through practically every branch of the industry except wire. The latest reductions are on sheet bars and billets, bringing the former to \$22 and the latter to \$20 a ton. The new level on sheet bars is \$5 and on billets \$3 a ton below the quotations universally adopted earlier in the month.

The current price on steel bars is also off \$3 a ton at \$17.50 a hundred pounds. Quotations on this and other basic steel products are now made in Chicago without regard to the Pittsburgh basis point, which, until recently, was so rigidly adhered to. This means that quotations in Chicago have, within a few weeks, dropped \$7.40 a ton, the equivalent of freight rate from Pittsburgh, in addition to any decline at the Pittsburgh mills.

Legislatures of five states—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri—have gone on record as opposed to determining prices in Chicago and other centers on a "Pittsburgh basis." For the time being, however, intensity of competition among mills selling throughout the middle west seems to have made a ruling by the Federal Trade Commission unnecessary.

Local warehouse interests report decidedly better inquiry and new business the past week than for sometime. Pig iron merchants are encouraged by several inquiries for future delivery iron, but the bulk of current business is still for immediate requirements. The Bethlehem Steel Company is said to have booked recently 40,000 tons for 1921, a record for a Massachusetts concern. The United States Navy Department is inquiring for 2100 tons of shapes, 2400 tons of plates, and 1800 tons of bars.

Shading, amounting to as much as \$5 a ton, has lately developed in tin plate to \$5.50 to \$5.75 a hundred-pound box. Prompt furnace coke has sold at less than the generally accepted level of \$2.75 a ton, and some spot foundry coke has recently been offered slightly under \$4. In soil pipe several makers have consented to buyers' request for a 60-day guarantee of price.

IMPROVEMENT IN
FRENCH COMMERCE

NEW YORK, New York.—French exports increased 25 per cent in tonnage and 35 per cent in value during the first four months of 1921, compared with the same period in 1920, according to the French Commission in the United States. Imports dropped 13 per cent in tonnage and 32 per cent in value.

Import tonnage is far below 1914, while export tonnage of foodstuffs and manufactures exceeds the pre-war output. Figures in metric tons for the first four months period compare as follows (last 600 omitted):

	1921	1920	1913	1914
Foodstuffs	1,063	2,529	2,120	1,987
Raw material	10,145	11,072	6,492	12,912
Manufactures	548	817	502	530
Total	11,755	14,418	9,114	15,429

Exports—

Foodstuffs	447	284	97	323
Raw material	1,570	2,060	435	5,305
Manufactures	726	537	121	703
Total	3,743	2,881	653	6,131

NEW YORK MARKET
TREND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York.—The trend in the stock market was irregular yesterday. High-grade rails and industrial stocks were well supported on lower money rates, but speculative interest remained low. Obsolete specialties, including American Car and Foundry Steel Car, developed weakness. Call money was easier with the ruling rate 5 per cent, although 4 1/2 per cent was touched.

The close was irregular: Steel 74, up 1; Studebaker 77 1/2, up 1/2; Pressed Steel Car 65 1/2, off 1/2; Leather 35 1/2, off 1/2.

SEARS ROEBUCK REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Journal of Commerce says: "Sears, Roebuck & Co. reduced liabilities by about \$20,000,000 during the first half of 1921, but showed a deficit for the period. This, it can be stated, is the showing made in the semi-annual report sent by the mail order concern to its bankers throughout the country. During the period the company purchased in the open market about \$2,250,000 of its \$10,000,000 7 per cent gold notes which mature October 5."

SPECULATION IN
FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Analytical Study of Effect of This
Influence Through the Forward
and Spot Rates on the Inter-
national Financial Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It has become very fashionable in Europe to attribute to speculation whatever movements in the foreign exchanges are not easily to be explained by more obvious causes. This habit has the advantage that the financial critics who adopt it cannot usually be exposed or refuted by proof or demonstration. For speculation cannot be ascertained at its source; not even a dealer in foreign exchange knows, as a rule, for what precise purpose the deals which he handles are being put through. But this habit of the critics

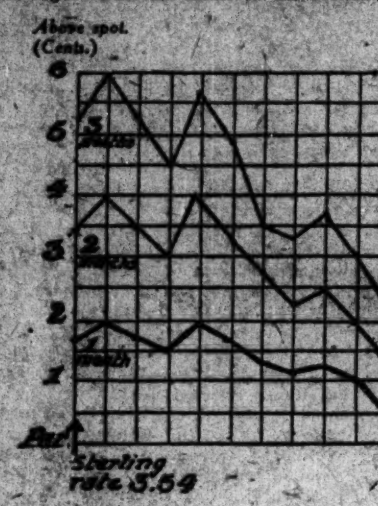


Chart of premium on forward dollars
Weekly movement January to May, quoted in The London Economist

of attributing so much of the prevailing disorganization to speculative influences has this disadvantage, that it tends to foster the vulgar belief in sinister financial influences which continually disturb and retard the long-awaited "return to normal," and which ought, if it were only possible, to be suppressed altogether in the public interest. Aristotle used to contend that a really sound economic exchange resulted in real advantage to both parties; the Bolsheviks have tried in Russia to inculcate the opinion that a profit resulting to either party is equally against the general interest, so that any purchase is dubbed by them "speculation." By continually harping on the idea of predatory speculation financial writers in Europe, and especially in England, are doing their best to propagate the notion of the Bolsheviks and to disparage the older and sounder opinion of the first of the great economists.

Critics of Speculation
Now, as it happens, the critics of speculation are not quite so well protected against refutation in regard to the foreign exchanges as they are elsewhere. There is, indeed, one significant index of the force and trend of speculative influences in the foreign exchange market, and that is the difference between the forward and the spot rates. The matter is comparatively technical, but it can be stated in outline in simple terms.

It is natural that there should be a certain small difference between forward and spot rates, as a rule, on account of the difference in interest rates in the two markets concerned. If, as at present, money can be more profitably employed for short periods in New York than in London, there will normally be a premium on forward dollars. For if one buys forward dollars from an exchange bank for sterling, the bank will protect itself against risk by covering itself in the spot market; that is to say, the bank will buy spot dollars now and hold them in New York until the time comes when delivery is claimed; so that the purchase of forward dollars has induced the bank to transfer funds from London to New York—unless the sale of sterling happens to meet with a sale of forward dollars with which it can be married or canceled out. Now seeing that it is more profitable for the bank to hold funds in New York than in London, it should be possible for one to buy forward dollars at a more favorable rate than is being quoted for spot; and there will, therefore, be a natural premium on spot dollars, based on the difference between the level of interest rates in the money markets of New York and London.

REPARATION ACT
AND EXPORTATION

German Dealers Inquire of
British Board of Trade About
26 Per Cent Retention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The retention by the British customs of 25 per cent of the value of German imports to this country is still causing confusion of German exporters, and has been the subject of inquiries at the Board of Trade here by British importers. In reply to representations as to the uncertainty prevailing among German exporters of chemicals and dyestuffs as to whether, if they accepted 74 per cent of the invoice value from the British importer under the German Reparation (Recovery) Act, they would be refunded the remaining 26 per cent by the German Government, the Board of Trade states that it is fully alive to the consequences of the delay on the part of the German Government in making an announcement in Germany to the effect that it had undertaken to refund to German exporters the equivalent in German currency of the amount paid to the British customs authorities in respect of the duty payable under that Act. The Board of Trade understands, however, that German firms who inquire of the German Government whether such a guarantee has been given are receiving an affirmative reply.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The wheat market closed substantially higher yesterday with July 4 at 1.28, September at 1.27, December at 1.29. Corn closed slightly higher, with July at 65, September at 61 1/2, December at 61 1/2. Hogs were 15 to 20 points higher, \$21.50 being paid. 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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THIRD TEST MATCH
GOES TO AUSTRALIA

Winning of This Game Allows
Victory to Retain the Mythical
Ashes—The Eighth Consecu-
tive Victory Over England

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HEADINGLY, England.—The third test match of the 1921 series between the cricket representatives of England and Australia, which took place at Headingly, near Leeds, recently ended, as was called to The Christian Science Monitor at the time, in an easy victory by 315 runs for the Australians, after they had declared their second innings closed with 7 wickets down. The winning of this game meant that the Australians retained the mythical "ashes" of England's cricketing supremacy. Furthermore, it was their eighth consecutive victory over England's chosen enemy.

The present Australian team must be considered greatly superior to anything that the English selection committee can place in the field. Three times in succession since they landed this year on English soil the visitors have gained decisive victories, first at Trent Bridge, then at Lord's, and then at Headingly. More vigor in attack, greater buoyancy in fielding, excellent generalship, and match-winning ability, combined with team play—a feature noticeably lacking on the English side, are the chief reasons for the Australian success. The batting of the Englishmen, as a whole, lacked soundness, although some of the players managed to show that, treated properly, the Australian batting could be hit. The Australian batting has, on the other hand, been sound in every respect, from the opening pair to the last man in. Great credit is due, also, to the masterly manner in which W. V. Parke, captain of the side, has handled the batting, especially of the bowling, must call for admiration from all cricket enthusiasts.

In the test match at Headingly, Australia took the first innings and scored 497 runs with extreme confidence. The first two wickets fell rather cheaply, but then C. G. Macartney and C. E. Pelham made a lengthy stay, the former scoring 115 and Pelham making 52. Later J. M. Taylor, Armstrong, and Hanson Carter added useful contributions of 50, 77, and 34 respectively. On going in to bat, England, who were captained by the veteran J. B. Hobbs, could gather only 259 runs. Of this number J. W. H. T. Douglas, who was the Hon. H. T. Tennant, scored 57 and H. T. Tennant, who was captaining England, scored 57. The first time, was perhaps the most meritorious, as he was batting for a great deal of the time with the free use of only one hand. The follow-on was not narrowly averted.

When they went in a second time, the Australians, with the exception of T. J. M. Andrews, proceeded to hit out merely, especially after the first hundred had appeared on the scoreboard. At 12:55 p. m., on the third day of play, the innings was declared closed, and England set the task of making 423 runs in 60.20 m. to win. Effective resistance on the part of the home side was not forthcoming, however, and the game ended shortly after 5 p. m. In the last innings, J. W. H. T. Douglas appeared to be well set when he put up a ball very faintly to J. M. Taylor at mid-on. F. E. Woolley completed 57 in a sedate manner, and G. H. Brown played placidly in face of difficulties, scoring 45. Tennant's courageous second innings was 31. W. C. Jupp, along with his captain, made some attempt to stem the fall of wickets, but was only partially successful. A perusal of the bowling figures reveals W. V. Parke as having the best average, the next in order of merit being Jupp, with A. A. MacDonald in very close attendance. The test matches which still remain to be played cannot affect the issue of the 1921 competition, Australia having won the first three. The summary:

AUSTRALIA		ENGLAND	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Warren Hardley, c		W. V. Parke, 57	
c Woolley, b		J. M. Taylor, 50	
Douglas, b	4	C. G. Macartney, 50	
J. J. Andrews, c	4	C. E. Pelham, 52	
Woolley, b Douglas,		J. W. H. T. Douglas, 57	
c H. T. Tennant, 19		H. T. Tennant, 57	
C. G. Macartney, 19		F. E. Woolley, 57	
J. W. H. T. Douglas, 115		G. H. Brown, 45	
c H. T. Pelham, 5		T. J. M. Andrews, 31	
C. E. Pelham, b Wool-		W. C. Jupp, 31	
ley, 23		A. A. MacDonald, 31	
J. M. Taylor, 50		J. W. H. T. Douglas, 31	
Douglas, b Jupp, 50		H. T. Tennant, 31	
J. M. Gregory, b		F. E. Woolley, 31	
F. E. Woolley, 31		G. H. Brown, 31	
F. E. Woolley, 31		T. J. M. Andrews, 31	
c Brown, b Douglas,		W. C. Jupp, 31	
W. Arnold, 77		A. A. MacDonald, 31	
c L. Hendry, b		J. W. H. T. Douglas, 31	
J. M. Taylor, 11		H. T. Tennant, 31	
c not out, 11		F. E. Woolley, 31	
Hanson Carter, b		G. H. Brown, 31	
Jupp, 54		T. J. M. Andrews, 31	
b-b-w, b F. E. Wool-		W. C. Jupp, 31	
ley, 47		A. A. MacDonald, 31	
A. A. MacDonald, 31		J. W. H. T. Douglas, 31	
J. W. H. T. Douglas, 31		H. T. Tennant, 31	
H. T. Tennant, 31		F. E. Woolley, 31	
Extras, 28		G. H. Brown, 31	
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

William the Silent

The Founder of Dutch Independence

The sixteenth century has been called the century of great men. It was a period that called for great men and great deeds. For during its course was fought the struggle for religious liberty, which was won for Holland by William of Orange, Prince of Orange-Nassau. He was a little principality in the south of France, the bulk of the Prince's estates was in the Netherlands, which, at the time of his birth, in 1533, formed part of the vast dominions of Charles V, Emperor of Germany. The Prince spent his youth at court, and became a great favorite of the Emperor, who recognized his abilities, and gave him a military command when only 14. Portraits of the Prince show a seriousness of expression, which corresponds with accounts of his deep religious feeling and quiet strength of character. He was attractive in manner as well as handsome in person.

Holland has a record of great deeds, though, as small a country. No country west of the Rhine has a more bitter conflict to save faith and liberty, nor won final victory at the cost of more heroic self-sacrifice. Holland and Belgium were not then separated as now; these provinces were united under the general title of the Netherlands, and it was a sorry day for the lively, energetic, cultivated Netherlands, who were proud of the liberty secured to them by many ancient charters, when, on the abdication of Charles V they became the subjects of Philip II, King of Spain. He had all the gloomy fanaticism of the Spaniard, and no considerations withheld him from the cruel persecution of his subjects of the Reformed faith, and these included many thousands of Netherlands. And so the charters of liberty were replaced by edicts which forbade, under extreme penalty, even the private reading of the Scriptures, and rich and poor were to be hunted like beasts of prey by the agents of the Inquisition.

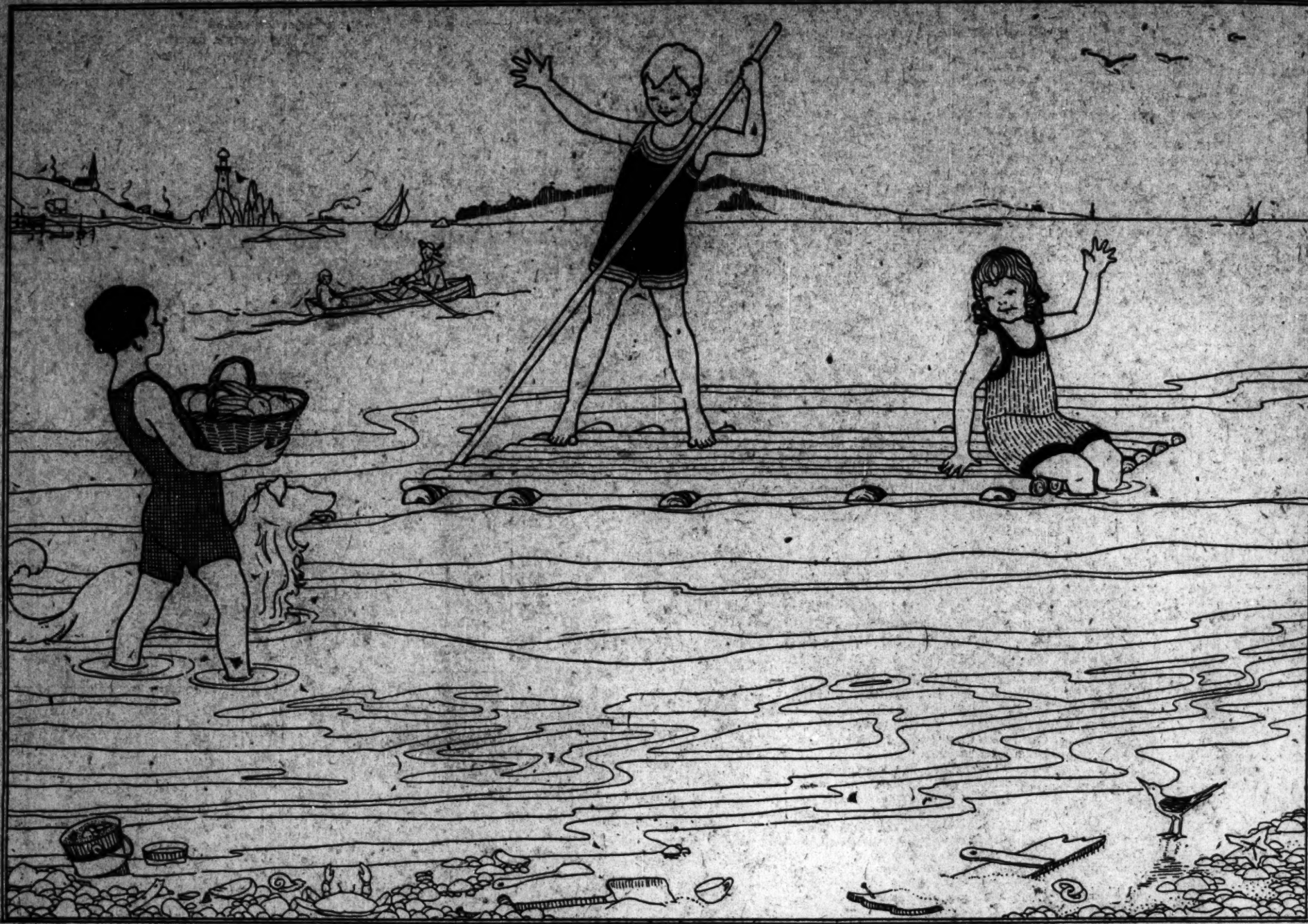
To return to the Prince. In 1559, France and Spain, after long war, signed a treaty of peace, and he was sent to France as one of the hostages to insure the execution of its terms. Sticking out one day with the French king, the latter, imagining that the Prince had knowledge of it already, began talking of the secret scheme between himself and Philip for the straitening of heresy in their dominions. William was horror-struck, but he hid his painful surprise and said not a word, and so learned that the Inquisition was to be set up in his own country, and the Spanish soldiers kept there to help enforce its decrees, and so he shared his title of "The Silent." Although he did not become a Frenchman till some years later, he was so far in advance of his age, that even as a Roman Catholic, the idea of religious persecution was abhorrent to him. He had the vision of Christian fellowship, which his contemporaries could not understand. He hastened home to warn his friends, and began his long struggle for religious liberty.

Soon after this Philip II returned to Spain leaving his sister Governor of the Netherlands, and the Prince of Orange, a Governor of three of the northern Dutch provinces. For the next five years the latter worked night and day to deliver his fellow countrymen from persecution, and the Regent grew distracted between Philip's angry orders not to relax the severity of the edicts, and the Prince's representations, and the Regent's anger of driving the people to frenzy. But Philip's heart was not to be turned, though he dissembled with vague promises and wrote friendly letters to William, while preparing his cruellest act of tyranny. The crisis came when a new oath was demanded of the Stadtholders, who were to swear to "not against all and every" exactly as the King ordered. The Prince refused to sign away his liberty of conscience, sent in his resignation of all offices, and retired to his family home in Nassau. He was declared an outlaw and all his estates were confiscated.

As he was leaving the country, the Duke of Alva was advancing on the Netherlands with an enormous army to take over the military dictatorship of the provinces, and August that year of 1567 saw the beginning of his six years' reign of terror. He had secret orders to seize the Prince, and bring him to execution within 24 hours. But William had escaped and was wearing plate and jewels to obtain means for raising an army. Alva with his veteran troops marched north, backing Mons, Mechelen, and Zutphen, till he reached the Dutch towns of the north where the fiercest struggle was to take place.

The seven months' siege of Haarlem is noted in history; women and children helped in the defense, but the forces sent by the Prince to succor it were badly defeated, and when only cattle and grass were left to eat, the town was forced to surrender. Then Alkmaar was attacked, but here Alva was baffled by an unexpected foe. William sent a secret message to a sick, directing the defenders to open the sluices. It was a desperate act of self-sacrifice on the part of the Dutch, but beggary was better than slavery, so they let in the sea, and the Spaniards had to retreat. It was their first repulse. Alva, at the end of six years, in spite of victories won by his superior forces, knew himself beaten—the Dutch had failed from a military point of view, but he had opposed Alva with something stronger than arms. The unswerving resolve had conquered, the resolve that upheld the Dutch in their hours of fear and starvation.

Another memorable siege occurred under Alva's successor, that of Ley-



Jim, holding the basket high and dry, waded out to join Dudley's colony

Dudley's Colony

Dudley was first to reach the appointed meeting place on the beach one sunny morning. He looked out at the blue water and wished Jane and Jim would forget their history play today and be content to frolic in the surf. He had put his bathing suit on underneath his play clothes and he intended to spend a good share of the day in the water. Then he caught sight of Shag, the big collie, who always heralded the approach of Jane and Jim. Dudley went to meet Shag, who greeted him with joyful barks, and together they watched the curious little figure who made their sedate way down the bluff. Instead of a laughing Jane, short-skirted and barefoot, there walked a long-skirted little woman with a stiff trowel paper ruff about her neck and a crown upon her head. She was followed at a respectful distance by a stately gentleman wearing a swaying cape and a soft hat adorned with a feather. Dudley forgot his reluctance to play the history game in his curiosity to see what Jane would do next. She approached him and held out a gracious hand:

A Word or Two About Squanto

Who was Squanto? Well, many of you will, no doubt, be able to answer straight away. But some, perhaps, will not know just all about him or even just what he was. For Squanto was a man, of course, an American Indian and the faithful friend of the little band of Pilgrims who settled in Plymouth, in Massachusetts, 300 years ago.

Some years before the Mayflower cast anchor off Plymouth, Squanto, as William Bradford calls him in his diary, or Squantum, as some others call him, had been carried away by the master of a ship named Hunt, to be sold as a slave in Spain. He got away to England, however, and there was helped by a merchant in London, later on making himself useful in trading with Newfoundland and other places. Later on still he was employed by a trader and explorer named Deamer, who explored much of the country about Massachusetts Bay.

About the time that the Pilgrims landed, Squanto was evidently back again amongst his own people. At any rate he was amongst the first Indians who made friendly advances to the Pilgrims. Later on he came to live with the colonists at Plymouth altogether, and, for many years, was a great help to them. William Bradford, in the quaint spelling of 300 years ago, writes of him in his diary: "He directed them how to set their corn, where to take fish, and to procure other commodities, and was also their pilot to bring them to unknown places for their profit." There, I wonder can you point out all the words that are spelled differently to what they are today.

The Hollow Tree

Did you ever think what fun it would be to live inside of a hollow tree? With a hole for a window, a hole for a door, and branches above for the upper floor. You could hollow a passage beneath the ground. With a door above that could never be found. Except by yourself—Oh, what fun it would be to live inside of a hollow tree!

laid aside her royal dignity with her crown and ruff, and running swiftly to the play house near the cottage, became one of the early settlers, awaiting the arrival of a ship from England.

The fearless navigators after a rocky voyage in which sailor Shag threatened more than once to jump overboard, arrived at the harbor and made a landing. Sir Dudley and Shag jumped out but Sir Walter Raleigh said he would sail back again for more provisions. At parting Sir Dudley explained:

"If you have difficulty in finding the new colony, upon your return you will learn of its location through the words that I carved upon yonder tree!"

While Sir Walter Raleigh made a detour of the sea for the purpose of securing certain necessary supplies from the royal larder (his mother's cookie jar was always prepared for such emergencies), Sir Dudley set to work at a laborious carving on the tree. He knew that Jim was familiar with the story of the settlers who designated their change of abode by carrying the name of the new place, and he knew, too, that Jim expected the name to be "Log-house." His eyes twinkled as he worked. Jane, finding that he did not come to the play-house, came in search of him and stopped to watch his jack-knife slowly tracing two long words on the bark. She laughed when she read it and then they both stepped out of the clothes which covered their bathing suits and raced out into the surf. When Jim came with his basket of cookies he read "Water-Town, Raft City." Shag raced ahead of him to the shore, barked eagerly at the two figures on the raft, which waved a greeting, and Jim, holding the basket high and dry, waded out to join Dudley's colony.

Three Collectors

My Daddy has a hobby—it is his delight and pride. Of hunting for the rare, antiques which farmers' attics hide. In queer shops in the city lurking in old-fashioned streets, He buys andirons, lamps and plates and chairs without the seats! He works all day at writing books; why doesn't he keep store And sell his furniture, for he keeps on collecting more?

My brother Tom collects things, too, but one advantage is his. They're small and kept in books, he says. Dad has much more room for his! These rare stamps come from England and the ones in blue from France; At stamps from Canada and Greece, from Spain and Hindustan. The folks who write the letters live from Greenland to Japan!

Now my collection is a joy which did not cost one cent. And in my search for treasures many happy hours I've spent In wading in the sea and walking up and down the sand To hunt for shells the ocean's brought from some far-distant land. "It is a wonder," says my Dad, "considering your scores Of shells and pebbles, that you've left the sand upon the shores!"

The Garden Cave Dweller

Dot was sitting beside the fence under the shade of the apple tree. She was watching a vireo which had a nest overhead. The vireo hopped about on the branches of the tree, hunting for food for the little birds. Suddenly Dot jumped up and moved away a few steps.

"Dad," she called, "there are two bumblebees here that keep buzzing and buzzing about. I was just looking at the vireo. Why, Dad, they are gone. I cannot see them anywhere. I will go back there and wait down." "Wait a minute, Dot," called Dad, "until I see where you are. I think you must have been interfering with those bees without knowing it."

Dad came over and looked all about. Then he stooped down near the tree and kept watching the point where Dot had been sitting.

"Come here, Dot," he said at last. "I think you were sitting at the bumblebees' front door. They wished to get in and could not. They did go in when you got up. Would you like it, if you wished to go into the house, and some great, great creature should be sitting down in front of your door so that you could not do so?"

"No, indeed, I should not," said Dot. "I am sorry. I didn't know it. I like the bumblebees. But where is their house? I do not see it."

"That is not strange, because it is underground. The bumblebees is a cave dweller."

"But where is the door, Dad?" "Look at that big clump of clover," said Dad, pointing with a small stick. "Keep watching."

For a moment nothing happened. Then, out from under the clover leaves crawled a big, bright-colored bumblebee. It rose in the air, circled once, and flew off toward a near-by clover field. A moment later another bee came from over near the hollyhocks. It circled around overhead. Then it dropped on the ground and crawled under the leaves.

"Oh," said Dot. "They live under the clover leaves, don't they?"

Dad took his stick and held back the clover leaves. In a moment a bee seemed to shoot right out of the ground. It seemed a little surprised not to find the leaves over the opening. It buzzed around for a little before it went off. Dad still held back the leaves. In a moment a bee shot by Dot's face, so close it made her jump. It dropped down by the clover plant and walked right into the ground.

"I see," said Dot. "There is a little hole there. Is the cave right under the clover?"

"I think not," said Dad. "I believe it is farther back under that bit of moss and under the bottom rail of the fence."

Dad touched the board with his stick. At once several bees came out, buzzing around. They flew around and around, but Dot and Dad went perfectly still. Soon they went in again.

"What is the house like? Can we see it?" asked Dot.

"Not without upsetting it, and I am sure you do not wish to disturb our good garden friends. It is just a little hollow in the earth. Sometimes it is under a board, or a stone, or under moss. Sometimes it is an open hole

which the bee covers with fibers of plants so that the roof looks somewhat like moss. On the under side it lines it with wax to keep out the moisture. This little hole leads into the narrow passage which runs to the cave."

"And what is in the cave?" asked Dot.

"Probably a lot of tiny, wax jars," said Dad. "Some will have honey in them. Others will have little baby bees. The baby bees live in them quite a while, until they are almost ready to begin to work for themselves."

"What do they feed the tiny bees?" "The pollen from flowers and a little honey," said Dad.

"That sounds very nice," said Dot. "I think that food from the lovely flowers ought to taste very good. I like honey. Where do they get all the wax?" she asked.

"They make it in six little pockets in their own bodies. They draw it out in this plate or sheet, as they need it, with the little pliers on their hind legs."

"How wonderful," said Dot. "Do you know, Dad, I wish I could put my hand in the pocket of my dress and pull out a cookie whenever I wanted one."

"I am afraid," laughed Dad, "you would be pulling them out all the time."

The Three Bunnies



Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh! dear Mother Bunny. You look so funny. Are you going to market today? Then Peter and John Will both come along To walk with you all the way.

Spider-Web Caps

Would you think it possible that caps could be made by spiders that would be so strong and durable that they could actually be worn by men? In the Fiji Islands there is a spider which weaves a very strong, tough web. It is the custom of the Fiji boys to place a wooden frame, of the right size for a hat, on the ground where the spider finds it and weaves a web upon it. This web is worn and makes an excellent cap.

Nephews and Nieces

When you're an uncle with 14 nephews and nieces scattered over the world in South Africa, England and India, while you yourself are settled in Canada—what's to be done? Some of them you've never seen and others you haven't seen since they were little buncy things tied up with pink ribbons, who just managed to toddle three steps and then sit down without meaning to.

It's a serious situation, for what are nephews good for, I'd like to know, if you can't have any fun with them! So I've invented a game. Jack, Monica, Myra, and the rest of you come along and play it with me. I know what you're like from your photographs, and, besides, you've all of you written to me—all except Anthony and Isabel, who can only draw as yet.

Come along! Find your sweaters and jam on your hats—the car's at the door—and we've not a minute to waste.

Where am I? Well, surely you know your Uncle Peter lives in Ottawa—and it on the map when you get home, but don't wait now. Pile in. Pile in. Cherry and Bob come in front with me; Dick, Alan, Gwendolyn, and the rest pack in at the back. Oh! the ginger cookies and doughnuts—here's Mrs. Tupper bringing them out, and oranges, too. Good. Now we're off.

It's the first of May today, the blossoms are out—early this year. No, Dick, we're not going to stop and pick any yet, or we'll never get anywhere at all. Look back and you'll see the top of Ottawa's new Parliament buildings standing on the hill; but who cares about buildings of any sort today when the air's full of sunshine and birds' songs and cherry-blossom scent!

You think the fields are big, do you, Alan, and not a bit like English ones? and it all looks rather untidy, does it? Well, just remember that 70 years ago these fields weren't here at all—it was a dense forest—trees packed as close together as we are in this car! Then one by one the settlers came, cleared a bit of land on the river's bank and built a log cabin from the trees they had cut down and set to work to turn the forest into a farm—that can't be done in a night, you know—it's not quite done yet. Look at that field there with the old pine stumps still left in the ground, the farmer never got them out. Why? Well, the field's full of great stones anyway, so I expect he thought it wasn't worth his while.

There you are, in the middle of that field—that's one of the original cabins still used as a farmhouse—see how solid it is—let's stop a minute; you don't see many houses nowadays made from trees grown on the premises and you don't see many trees big enough to give you logs like those. Think it's an easy way to build a house, do you, just to put one log on the top of another and fit them together at the corners, put plaster in the cracks between and a roof on top? It's a simple way but it's not an awfully easy one!

What do you think of those cows, Edward? Are yours in the Transval as fine as that? That's a funny fence, isn't it, Myra? You see when the settlers had cut down the trees they had to drag their great roots out of the ground and once they had got them out they thought they might as well use them so they set them up sideways in a row and there was a fence to keep the most obstreperous heifer out of your corn. Farmers don't like them now, though—they take up too much room and harbor the weeds—that's why they're putting up the wire fencing instead.

All right, you needn't prod your uncle in the back, Cynthia—I'll look—that brown furry thing running across the field? No, it's not a beaver, they're generally in the water, you know—it's a ground hog—or, if you like it better, a woodchuck. Let's stop the car; he hasn't seen us yet. Yes, he's quite as big as a fox terrier but much shorter in the legs—got a fine brown coat, hasn't he? Not much of a tail, though—it looks like a bottle brush, doesn't it, Dick? O look! the jolly chap's stopped—he's sitting up like a squirrel and licking his paws—doesn't know he's got an admiring crowd watching him, not that he'd care; he's fairly tame.

Does he chuck wood? Well, he chucks the earth about and the wood, too. If it gets in his way when he's digging down to make his hole—and his teeth are as sharp as they make them. Look, he's off, Alan. He must have heard you laugh. Yes, Isabel, he lives in that hole in the ground—funny taste in houses, isn't it?

Who's noticed the blue hills behind us? They're the Laurentians—the oldest hills in the world, so they say. Monica, have pity on a poor uncle and don't ask me just now how they know—that is no geography lesson!

You can't go far in this part of Canada without coming to water—there's the Rideau River over there. You ask why is it called Rideau, Gwendolyn? One good question deserves another. You tell me what Rideau means in French. "The curtain." What a chorus of answers! I see you'll do your Uncle Peter credit yet. Well, the river doesn't look much like a curtain here, does it? But you just follow it back to Ottawa, and you'll find when you get there, plunk! it drops down quite thirty feet over great rocks and pours itself into the Ottawa River. When the French explorers in very early days—they got here before the English, you know—saw those falls with the water pouring down in a steady stream, "It's like a curtain," they said, and then they named it the Rideau.

Don't you all think we've gone far enough? Now let's get out and explore this wood a bit. If only you'll all of you keep still at the same time, as likely as not we'll see a chipmunk or hear a catbird sing.

THE HOME FORUM

A Harbor That I Know

Half across the world to westward
There's a harbor that I know.
Where the ships that load with lumber
and the China liners go—
Where the wind blows cold at sunset
on the snow-crowned peaks that
glow.
Out across the Straits at twilight like
the landfall of a dream.
There's a sound of foreign voices—
there are wafts of strange per-
fumes—
And a two-stringed fiddle playing
somewhere in an upstairs room;
There's a rosy tide lap-lapping on an
old worn-water quay.
And a scariot sauntering down
behind the China Sea.
Still the harbor gulls a-calling, calling
all the night and day,
And the wind across the water sing-
ing just the same old way.
As it used to in the rigging of a ship
I used to know,
Half across the world from England,
many and many a year ago.
—C. Fox Smith.

Victor Hugo's Inn
in Spain

On returning to San Sebastian I an-
nounced in the inn that I was going
next day to install myself at Pasa-
jes. This caused general consterna-
tion. "What will you do there, Monsieur?
Why, what a hole it is! A desert—
a country of savages! And you won't
find any inn!"
"I will lodge in the first house I
come to. One can always find a house,
a room, and a bed."
"But there are no roots to the
houses, no doors to the rooms, no
mattresses to the beds!"
"That ought to be interesting."
"But what will you eat?"
"What there is."
"What, Monsieur, you have quite
decided?"
"Quite."
"You are doing what no one here
would venture to do."
"Indeed! That tempts me."
"To go and sleep at Pasa-
jes—such a thing has never been heard of!"
But I would listen to nothing, and
next day at high tide I left for Pasa-
jes. Would you now learn the result?
See what my imprudence has led me
into.
I shall begin by telling you what I
have before my eyes at the moment
of writing.
I am on a long balcony which over-
looks the sea, leaning my elbows upon
a square table covered with a green
cloth. On my right there is a window-
door opening into my room; for I have
a room, and the room has a door. On
my left I have the bay. Beneath my

balcony are moored two ships, one of
which is old, and on that one a
Rayonnesse sailor works and sings
from morning until night. Before me,
two cables' length off, there is an-
other ship, quite new and very lovely,
which is about to leave for India.
Beyond this vessel, I see the old dis-
mantled tower, the group of houses
called "el otro Pasa-
jes," and the triple
ridge of a mountain. All round the
bay there is a great semicircle of hills,
the undulations of which lose them-
selves in the horizon, and which are
dominated by the bare heights of
Mount Arun.

The bay is enlivened by the boats
of the bateleres, which are constantly
coming and going, hailing each other
from one side of the water to the other
with cries like the crowing of a cock.
The weather is magnificent, with the
most lovely sunshine imaginable. I
hear my sailor lifting, children laugh-
ing, boatwomen calling each other,
washerwomen slapping their lines,
against the stones in the manner of
the country, ox-wagons creaking in
the ravines, goats bleating among the
hills, hammers ringing in the dock-
yard, cables unwinding on capstans,
the wind blowing, the sea rising. All
these sounds are music, for they are
filled with joy.

When I lean over my balcony I see
at my feet a narrow terrace with
growing grass, a black flight of stairs
descending to the sea, the steps of
which are scaled by the rising tide,
an old anchor buried in the mud, and
a group of fisherfolk, men and women,
standing in the water up to their
knees, drawing their nets from the
water and singing.

Finally, if I must tell you of every-
thing, on the terrace and the stairs
beneath my eyes there are some con-
stellations of crabs, executing with
slow solemnity all those mysterious
dances dreamt of by Plato.

The sky has all the shades of blue
from turquoise to sapphire, and the
bay all the shades of green from
emerald to chrysoprase.

Every grace has been bestowed
upon this bay. When I look at the
horizon which incloses it, it is a
lake; when I look at the rising tide,
it is the sea.

Do you think of it? And, by
the way—I have been thinking of it
myself, and you remind me of it in
your letter—for three weeks during
which I have been travelling I have
been unfaithful to my fancy of send-
ing you the view from my window. I
shall repair this remissness at once.
At Bordeaux, my window overlooked
a big wall; at Bayonne, a street
planted with trees. . . . Now are you
satisfied? I return with all haste to
Pasa-
jes. "The Alps and Pyrenees,"
Victor Hugo (tr. by John Maass).

The Lincoln Statue
in Chicago

That the best of all the monuments
to Lincoln should be in Chicago, and
that the finest lines descriptive of
the monument were written by a Chicago
poet—but that the lines were not
written about the Lincoln monument
at all—are among the Chicago anom-
alies. William Vaughn Moody wrote of
the Colonel Shaw monument in Bos-
ton, instead of the monument in
Chicago, to Lincoln, who inspired
Shaw; Saint Gaudens made both
monuments; and the noble opening
lines remain ineffaceably in the
memory:

"Before the solemn bronze Saint
Gaudens made
To thrill the heedless passer's heart
with awe."

Those are probably the only two
rememberable lines that Moody wrote;
but it is an achievement, in this
world of forgetfulness, to build two
lines that may last. And the achieve-
ment of Saint Gaudens will certainly
last.

The monument is in Lincoln Park,
close to North Avenue Boulevard.
Lincoln is standing, a serene and
thoughtful and kindly man, a man of
firmness and of wisdom. His head
is slightly bowed in thought. Behind
him is a splendid chair in bronze, a
curule chair, the seat of a master of
men; and the wonder of it is that this
chair, looking like the seat of some
great ruler of ancient classic times,
a chair which represents the beauty
and the dignity of ancient art, should
be appropriately with the figure of
this man of the formative days of
America's Middle West. Unshakable
as the very bronze and granite, steady,
serene, self-poised, he would fit in any
environment, this man of the ages;
and Saint Gaudens recognized the fact
and chose for this man of the prairie
and the backwoods a chair fit for
some mighty dignitary of old Rome.

Phillips Brooks used to tell of going,
one day, into the Museum of Fine
Arts, in Boston, and seeing Saint
Gaudens absorbed before the cast of
a classic seat, a masterpiece of ancient
art. After while Bishop Brooks
again passed, and still Saint Gaudens
was absorbed in contemplation of the
chair. Some time afterwards, meeting
the sculptor, the bishop told him of
having seen him in profound study
of the chair, and Saint Gaudens re-
plied that he had been studying it for
use on a Lincoln monument in Chi-
cago.

Lincoln and the chair are upon a
granite base some seven feet in height,
set within a great oval space, reached
by splendid, broad, and easy-mounting
steps and enclosed within a mighty
roll of granite which is fronted,
throughout its curving length, by a
rounding granite seat—"The Book of
Chicago," Robert Shackleton.

To Look Forward Not Back

A Rule—
To look up and not down,
To look forward and not back,
To look out and not in, and
To lend a hand.
—Edward Everett Hale.

Healing Instantaneous

Writer for The Christian Science Monitor
It is a common thing for one who
seeks Christian Science treatment
for the first time, to expect that a
number of treatments will be neces-
sary before the healing is accom-
plished. Time is regarded as an ele-
ment in the healing work, and instant
results are not always looked for. In
other words, one unacquainted in the
Science of Christianity may think that
the healing which takes place is a ma-
terial operation.

But what really takes place is not
a material process at all, nor does it
depend in any way upon time. Mary
Baker Eddy writes in the Manual of
The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
on page 17, "At a meeting of the
Christian Scientist Association, April
13, 1879, on motion of Mrs. Eddy, it
was voted, 'To organize a church
designed to commemorate the word
and works of our Master, which
should restate primitive Christianity
and its lost element of healing.' Now
the healings of primitive Christianity
recorded in the Bible were instantane-
ous. The gospels do not record that
Jesus had a list of patients who re-
peatedly came to him for assistance.
When Simon's wife's mother was taken
with a great fever, 'he stood over her,
and rebuked the fever; and it left her;
and immediately she arose and min-
istered unto them.' The effect of his
understanding of Principle was im-
mediate, and health and life were at
once manifest where sickness and
death had seemed to be.

Mrs. Eddy was herself healed instan-
taneously when death was supposedly
very near. It was the law and the rule
of this healing that she discovered
when she discovered Christian Science.
She found that her healing and the
healing works done by Jesus were
scientific, being the operation of God's
law—Spiritual law, scientifically and
understandingly applied, gives instant
effect, just as mathematical law does.
Mrs. Eddy explains this very clearly
in her writings. On page 411 of Sci-
ence and Health, she says, "If Spirit
or the power of divine Love bear wit-
ness to the truth, this is the ultima-
tum, the scientific way, and the heal-
ing is instantaneous."

The Discoverer of Christian Sci-
ence proved this many times. She
says, "Nevertheless, though I thus
speak, and from my heart of hearts, it
is due both to Christian Science and
myself to make also the following
statement: When I have most clearly
seen and most sensibly felt that the
infinite recognizes no disease, this has
not separated me from God, but has
so bound me to Him as to enable me
instantaneously to heal a cancer
which had eaten its way to the jugu-
lar vein." ("Unity of God," p. 7.)

In the statement that "the infinite
recognizes no disease" is contained
the basic rule of scientific healing.
The absolute understanding of this
heals instantly any seeming specific
evidence of inharmonious. God is
Principle, immutably absolute, infinite
good, the only cause and creator.

Since He created all, all that is must
be gained through knowing God.
There is no physical science, for God
is Spirit. Knowledge cannot then be
gained from the material senses. They
are the witness of a belief in matter.
This belief in matter, as explained in
Christian Science, is the lie about the
understanding or knowledge of Spirit,
Mind, which the true man has as the
image of God.

The essential thing for the student
of Christian metaphysics to see is that
Spirit and matter are not both real.
Spirit alone is. Then good alone is.
It must follow that sin, disease, and
death are unreal. They are but the
objectification of the false belief in
matter, in human birth, growth, and
decay. Health must be the im-
mediate effect of the understanding
of God's omnipotence. It is from the
standpoint of God's perfection and
omnipotence that Christian Science
demonstrates good. What God knows,
never needs healing. Human igno-
rance of what God knows has to be
destroyed and replaced by the truth.

Now when one sees the reality of God,
Spirit, he necessarily sees the unreality
of matter. This is the healing. It is
not primarily the healing of a material
body, but of a false belief about body.
There is no living, material substance
to be improved, because the only sub-
stance there is is already perfect in
Mind, and has been since the begin-
ning, that is, forever.

Christian Science treatment does not
beseech God to heal the sick. It de-
clares that all is perfect now, and
that the divine substance, Mind, is
present, and there is no false image.
All that takes place in healing is the
seeing, the becoming conscious, of the
present Truth. Nothing is really
changed. That which was and is
always true simply becomes manifest
because it is understood. The false
belief of sick matter is destroyed, it
disappears into the nothingness from
whence it sprang, and with it its
manifestation. It is self-evident that
there can be no manifestation of belief
when the belief does not exist. In-
stead there is the manifestation of the
consciousness of health.

The belief that such a change of
consciousness takes time is just part
of the belief in the reality of disease.
No matter how long the healing may
seem to take, the true man, of whom
the mortal is an untrue counterfeit, is
whole right now, for he is the image
and likeness of God. If healing or
wholeness were not the eternal, pres-
ent fact matter would be real. Healing
is the revelation of the aliveness of
infinite Mind and its infinite mani-
festation. The interval that may seem
to elapse between the reaching out for
help and the perfect effect is just the

distance between lack of understanding
and the truth. It is always possible
to discover truth immediately.

However, if one has not set his face
toward the Christ, and begun to lay
off his garments of materiality, he is
not fully turning to Christian Sci-
ence. Mrs. Eddy made clear that
unselfed love, purity, honesty, are
to be watched and prayed for by
the student of Christian Science.
These attributes of God do not have
to come. They are, just as health
is, and one perceives this and mani-
fests it exactly in the measure that
he abandons materiality.



A landscape, from a wood block print by J. J. Lankes

Engraving on Wood

The whole art of engraving divides
itself into four general branches:
engraving on wood; line engraving on
metal; etching and drypoint; mezzo-
tint. Notice that engraving on wood
comes first. This is quite in accord-
ance with the evolution of things.
The art of engraving designs upon
wood is older than the other arts of
engraving upon metal, which latter
arose more or less simultaneously
with the invention of the art of print-
ing in the early half of the fifteenth
century. It was about the year 1440
that movable metal types were first
used, and the way paved for printing
being set upon an established basis.
But this was only the crystallization
of earlier and simpler ideas into a
concrete and practical form, and was
a development from the older art. As
a matter of fact, we have to go a
good way further back, and to the
far East, for the earliest attempts at
cutting designs in relief upon wood.
Well authenticated instances of this
can be traced among the Chinese of
the sixteenth century, but it is not
until the close of the thirteenth cen-
tury, that the art of wood-cutting can
be distinctly traced in Europe. For
a century after that it appears to have
been mainly employed for the produc-
tion of playing cards, chiefly, I be-
lieve, by the Germans, but upon the
introduction of the art of printing it
developed rapidly. The printing of
books naturally led to the ornamenta-
tion of them with figures cut in wood,
and the art made rapid progress with
the opportunity of dissemination on a
scale formerly impossible. It is not
so much, however, with this, as with
the essential character of the art that
we have to do, and with its bearing
upon the more modern forms of en-
graving. It is, however, an interesting
question how far the art of printing
from types may have been suggested
by the earlier art of cutting designs
in relief upon wood. It is also inter-
esting to note that the later arts of
engraving upon metals arose about the
same time as that of printing from
types, yet independently of it.

A Mile an' a Bittock

A mile an' a bittock, a mile or two,
Abune the burn, ayont the law,
Davie an' Donald an' Charlie an' a',
An' the mune was shinin' clearly!

An' went hame wi' theither, an' then
Theither went hame wi' theither twa
men.
An' bathed wad return him the service
again,
An' the mune was shinin' clearly!

No, Davie was first to get sleep in
his head,
"The best o' frien's maun twine," he
said;
"I'm wearied, an' here I'm awa to my
bed."
An' the mune was shinin' clearly!

Twa o' them walkin' an' crackin' their
lane,
The mornin' licht cam gray an' pink,
An' the birds they yammer on a stick
an' a stane,
An' the mune was shinin' clearly!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Day Is Never So Dark

The day is never so dark, nor the
night even but that the laws at least
of light still prevail, and so may
make it light in our minds if they are
open to the truth.—Thoreau.

A Kindly Race of Men

"I must say a few words about
paper-hangers," we read in Charles S.
Brooks' "At a Toy-Shop Window,"
"although they cannot be considered
as toys or playthings by any rule of
logic. There is something rather
jolly about having a room papered.
The removal of the pictures shows
how the old paper looked before it
faded. The furniture is pushed into
an agreeable confusion in the hall.
A rocker seems starting for the
kitchen. The great couch goes out the
window. A chair has climbed upon a

table. Launched upon this final stage,
you soon begin to feel yourself enter-
ing the stream as it were of a Nor-
wegian maelstrom; and the stream at
length becomes the rush of a cataract.
What is meant by the Latin word
'trepidatio'? Not anything peculiarly
connected with panic; it belongs to
much to the hurrying to and fro of a
coming battle, as of a coming fight.
'agitation' is the nearest English
word. This 'trepidation' increases
both audibly and visibly at every half-
mile, pretty much as one may suppose
the roar of Niagara and the thrilling
of the ground to grow upon the senses

Bramber Castle

There were five great castles in
Sussex—to wit, Arundel, Bramber,
Knapp, Hastings, and Lewes, and to
these we may add Chichester. . . .
People go up the Rhine and chatter
about the castles on the river banks.
They are toys to our Saxon castles.
Every one of these I have named was
the home of an English chieftain for
centuries before the mound on which
it stood was crested with a wall of
masonry or crowned with a keep after
the Norman pattern. What we now
call Bramber Castle is only the ruined
keep of the great fortress which was
constructed to guard the pass, four
miles long by half-a-mile wide,
through which the Adur makes its
way to the sea at Shoreham. The
platform rose one hundred and twenty
feet above the river, and was scarped
down the sides so as to form a
rounded area five hundred and sixty
feet north and south by two hundred
and eighty feet east and west. The
ditch at the counterescarp level was
one hundred feet broad. Before the
invention of gunpowder the place
must have been practically impreg-
nable by assault. Who threw up this
mighty earthwork? Who and when?
The Normans found it where it is.
It was a castle when William landed,
and Earl Godard was its lord in the
Confessor's time. There are, however,
no signs of the Romans having med-
dled with it or cared for it, though
the raised causeway that crosses the
valley, formerly flooded by the sea,
marks the course of a Roman road.
It is probable that the stronghold at
Bramber was the work of the Eng-
lish, as Professor Freeman tells us
we must call those people who came
swarming into this island when the
Romans could hold it no longer. The
Normans soon occupied the place, and
William de Braose received it among
his other possessions and built there
the great keep with its huge walls of
masonry nine feet thick, of which
but a fragment remains. In 1644 Cap-
tain Temple stood a siege there, fight-
ing for the king. When the parlia-
mentary forces got possession of it
they blew up the place with gun-
powder and left it as we see it now.
—"Random Roaming," Augustus Jes-
sep, D. D.

The Morning

The glad, mad wind went singing
by,
The white clouds drove athwart the
blue,
Bold beauty of the morning sky
And all the world was sun and dew,
And sweet cold air with sudden glints
of gold
Like spilled stars glowing in the
cedar's hold.
—Theodosia Garrison.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

The American Valuation Clause

THE average person who travels comes in direct contact with the operation of the tariff, in the United States, perhaps more than the citizen who stays at home and pays his share of the duties imposed only as he pays for the goods themselves. In the Fordney tariff bill, the clause providing for American valuation as a basis for the collection of duties would be especially obnoxious to travelers if it should be passed. Suppose, for instance, that a man buys a suit of clothes in England and then returns with it to the United States. Under the terms of the American valuation clause, he would be asked at the custom house how much he paid for the suit and then, upon giving the exact purchase price, even with the duty receipted bill, he would be told that, because he could not buy the suit for that price in the United States, the ad valorem duty would be reckoned on the basis of what the customs inspector might suppose, offhand, the American price for such a suit to be. Since the vesting of wide discretion in those collecting the duties is one of the special features of the bill, there would surely be a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of returning travelers with the hasty process of valuation at the custom house.

The possibility of injustice to travelers bringing in goods for their own use is, however, only one of the minor objections to the bill. The provision for American valuation would be difficult to enforce in any case. The American price, of course, fluctuates, and is determined in part by the prices outside of America, and in part by the duty itself. In other words, an attempt to set an American valuation on goods imported would be an attempt to collect a duty not only on the cost of the goods, but on the duty itself, and this would be an absurdity. This is just one illustration of how inscrutable are some of the implications of tariff legislation, of which it may be said, as Emerson wrote of "the merry sphinx,"

Who telleth one of my meanings,
Is master of all I am.

A discernment of the underlying motive in the imposition of duties leads to an understanding of the whole scheme.

Such a novelty as this clause may seem feasible to those who have not discerned what it means, but there is no reason for haste in the acceptance of any novelty merely because it seems plausible. The real meaning of each provision must be examined from every point of view, and it must be clearly seen how the provision would operate. The right protection does not involve the stifling of trade, but can be worked out so as to be a benefit to all and a hardship on no one. The American valuation clause is intended actually to keep out foreign competition rather than to direct it rightly.

Fortunately, various kinds of goods have already been placed on the free list. The contest which ended with the leaving of boots and shoes on the free list and with the removal of the 15 per cent ad valorem duty on hides was especially interesting. The duty on shoes was defeated largely by the votes of members of the House of Representatives from the agricultural states, who argued that the cost of shoes to their constituents, if the duty were levied, would be almost prohibitive. Now, of course, even the manufacturers of boots and shoes cannot wish to make their prices so high that their goods will not sell. With boots and shoes admitted free, however, and a duty on hides, their problem of manufacturing and selling shoes would be difficult. In the end, therefore, they demanded the elimination of the duty on leather, though this was supported by the members from the agricultural states, who desired protection for the cattle-raisers. Thus the formulating of a tariff bill is a curious process of bargaining on the part of those with interests that seem to conflict.

The activities of these members from the agricultural states may serve as an excellent check on the more conservative members from other parts of the country. Though the Congress of the United States has never been organized on a basis of groups, as in France, there has been a tendency during the last decade or more toward a kind of division in the groups. A few years ago the group calling themselves the Progressives acted as a check, for the benefit of the public, to prevent too much reactionary legislation. It is interesting now that many of those members of Congress who tend to unite in the agricultural group come from the same states that sent Progressives to Congress some years ago. The fact is that the victory of the Republican Party by a large majority last November was not a victory for any one definite policy in connection with the tariff or anything else. So it is possible now that some of the Republicans in Congress, especially those from the agricultural states, may unite with the Democrats in voting against such high tariff schedules as are especially reactionary.

The statement of Claude Kitchin, Representative from North Carolina, that the Democratic Party is already making plans on the basis of the Fordney tariff bill for active campaigns in 1922 and 1924, shows how the minority in a democracy can be an effective force to prevent the majority from doing everything that it might wish. An active opposition is really a good thing for the Republican Party, even now, for it will influence the Republicans to eliminate some indefensible provisions in the tariff and other bills. It would indeed be unfortunate if any party could rush through bills in accord with a limited policy, without a thorough examination of all the circumstances supposed to require legislation.

Now that the Fordney tariff bill, with numerous modifications of the original form, has passed the House of Representatives, the Senate will have the opportunity to question every schedule carefully, so that further changes are to be hoped for and to be expected.

Spain and Morocco

THE news from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish forces operating in the Spanish zone in Morocco have met with a serious reverse is all the more regrettable in view of the fact that the reverse comes at a time when the new High Commissioner, General Berenguer, apparently has been meeting with a success which had not previously attended Spanish efforts in this territory. The hope aroused by the statement that Spain was really about to reform, or had already reformed, her policy in her Moroccan zone has been deferred so often that the student of events in the two protectorates must ever receive such announcements with a certain degree of caution. Nevertheless, it would really seem to be true that in General Berenguer Spain has at last found a man who understands the work which lies before him, and honestly intends to devote himself to it. The position of the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco is by no means an easy one. A long succession of failures and a long story of maladministration have rendered public opinion in Spain peculiarly touchy concerning the Moroccan question. There is a very considerable school of thought keenly of opinion that Spain would be well advised to have done with her Moroccan adventure altogether, whilst a much larger number of people are bitterly opposed to any additional expenditures in Morocco, either for military or any other purposes.

General Berenguer entered upon his task at a time when public opinion was considerably wrought up on the subject, and, as a consequence, was obliged to prosecute his policy with a minimum of assistance. Nevertheless, up to a few days ago, he appeared to be succeeding. His gains where the rebel Moors were concerned appeared to be real gains, and what he gained he succeeded in holding to a greater degree, perhaps, than any of his predecessors. The reason for this is really not far to seek. The great distinguishing feature of General Lyautey's work in the French zone has been, all along, his refusal to depend upon fire and sword for the pacification of the country. For him such methods have always been the last and not the first resort. When the government at home asked him if he wanted more men his reply was wont to be that what he wanted far more urgently than soldiers was more engineers, more honest traders, more agriculturists, and more money for education. From the first, General Lyautey showed himself desirous of cooperating with the Moor rather than fighting with him, of instituting reforms and of making use of everything native to the uttermost.

It is not possible yet to say how far General Berenguer is prepared to imitate the policy of General Lyautey, but recent reports from Tetuan would appear to show that the Spanish High Commissioner is awake to the necessity of at least following up his military gains and settlements with real pacification work and development. The most urgent need in the Spanish zone today, as in the French zone, immediately adjacent, is a thorough understanding between the two high commissioners, General Lyautey and General Berenguer. France and Spain in Morocco have, from the first, failed, to a regrettable extent, in achieving anything in the nature of cooperation, and the Moors in both zones have taken full advantage of this situation. Hitherto, the difficulty has been the chaotic situation in the Rif, compared with conditions in the French protectorate. But if General Berenguer is today, as reports would seem to indicate, really bringing order out of chaos in the Spanish zone, then the way is clearly opened for a good understanding between the French and the Spanish authorities, in regard to the matter, and such an understanding should be reached at the earliest possible moment.

Bulgaria's Compulsory Labor Law

WHATEVER may be the ultimate outcome of the far-reaching experiments in compulsory labor, at present being conducted in Bulgaria, there can be no question of their value as showing what can and cannot be done along this line. The law has now been in operation for just over a year, and so far would appear to have been attended by nothing but success. At any rate, recent dispatches from Sofia speak of the whole country as having gone back to the land and the workshop, and as having "every appearance of being determined to build itself up anew by utilizing the excellent native qualities which it possesses in such a degree, namely, sobriety, economy, a thirst for knowledge, and the love of labor."

Now this compulsory labor law is something entirely new in labor legislation, and in education, for it is a combination of both. In organization it is, in almost every detail, an adaptation of the military system. All Bulgarian subjects of both sexes are subject to compulsory labor. The obligation to work is personal. No kind of substitution is tolerated, and no exemption, save for specified causes, is allowed. No Bulgarian subject can change his allegiance or expatriate himself before having discharged his obligation of service, the duration of which is fixed, in the case of men, at twelve months, and in the case of women, at six months. In the event of any great national need, a general mobilization order may be issued calling to the labor colors all Bulgarian male subjects between the ages of 20 and 50 years.

The province of this great army of labor is the maintenance and construction of public works, such as railways, canals, the draining of swamps, the installation of telephones and telegraphs, the planting and cultivation of forests, the raising of silkworms, and so on through a long list which appears to include almost every form of industry. All these works are to be carried on "by the competent authorities, under their direction and responsibility." From an educational standpoint, the importance of the new law lies in the fact that, for the first half of their period of service, those called up will attend technical and professional schools where they will receive the instruction necessary for the work to which they are to be assigned.

How such a system will work out in practice it is impossible to say. Neither does the fact that, as the result of one year's operation, there is apparently nothing but what is good to report count for very much. There is an enormous amount of reconstruction work to be done in Bulgaria, anyway, as in many other countries, and the

withdrawal of large numbers of men and women for this purpose from the general labor market, in a country which is largely pastoral and agricultural, may even, for the time being, improve the position of those who remain. The results of such a system are not likely to become apparent for several years, and then only by slow degrees. Such questions as, What is to be the position of the private manufacturer paying a fair current wage competing with the government manufacturer paying a purely nominal wage? the future alone can answer.

Mr. Hoover Considers Housing

MANY Americans will be encouraged by the fact that a member of their national government is giving attention to the financial aspect of the housing question, and most of these will no doubt be pleased that this member is Mr. Hoover. For people associate his name with results, and results are very much desired and needed in the financing of the building of houses. The cost of materials has decreased sufficiently to encourage some of those having the necessary funds in hand to proceed with construction, although there is still little change in the expense for labor. In those places where financial assistance has been officially provided, even if indirectly, there has been a considerable response. This is notably the case in New York City, where a tax-exemption ordinance was adopted early in the present year in connection with a home-building campaign. An indication of the practical effects of a public policy of encouragement of building, without actual appropriation of money for the purpose, is indicated by the recent announcement by the president of the borough of Manhattan, in that city, that since Feb. 25 plans have been filed and construction has been begun in that borough for dwellings to house 20,897 families, as compared with plans for buildings to house 6604 families during the corresponding period of last year. But the great majority of people throughout the United States who are disposed to build are, no doubt, still waiting for more favorable conditions.

Mr. Hoover spoke interestingly, the other day, before the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in Chicago, on housing, which even he, accustomed as he is to dealing with formidable questions, did not hesitate to characterize as one of the most difficult problems before the country. He expressed the view that if the suggested remedies were studied, they fell into two general groups, first, those that might be worked out by individuals or by local community action, and second, those involving the assistance of the federal government. It is likely that he caused little disappointment when he said he wished to say definitely that the federal government had no notion whatever of going into the housing business, either directly or indirectly. There has been little, under this heading, said or done before by any representative of the national government to lead anyone to expect helpful action from that direction. The Secretary added that the government would not fix prices or wages, but that there were three fields in which it could be of important assistance. All three are, indeed, important, and should receive immediate and constant attention. The first is one about which people have read much, and in which governmental activities have doubtless already helped to reduce somewhat the cost of building materials. The public, at least, will agree with the speaker's declaration that "the government must as a matter of primary duty drive every combination out of business that attempts to restrain trade." Second, Mr. Hoover said, the government to some degree directly or indirectly controls or obstructs the flow of credits, and therefore has a responsibility toward this part of the program. The third field was that of information. The government could and should, he asserted, interest itself in the dissemination of information, in the study of certain problems, in materials and methods, and in cooperation with the industries, in order that the cost of homes might be decreased. In the matter of credit the government had a considerable responsibility, and must take constructive action to remove obstacles to which it was a party.

In a statement concerning the financial aspect of the housing question, issued still more recently in Washington, Mr. Hoover advanced an idea which apparently should help in a large way. He said he was considering plans for relieving the shortage of 1,500,000 homes in the country through the diversion of a greater proportion of the nation's \$22,000,000,000 in savings deposits into home building. He added his testimony to that of others in a position to know that there has been a tendency of late for savings to find their way into commercial paper, bonds, and similar securities, rather than into the building of dwellings. The Secretary evidently sees how various kinds of financial institutions holding large amounts in savings can be caused to lend much more money than they are lending at present for the promotion of housing projects, and is studying measures to that end which may be made applicable to such institutions as insurance companies. A great many Americans will eagerly await further news from him on this subject.

The Summer of 1621

JUST about now, when so many roads, by land and sea, are leading to Plymouth, the old town on the coast of Massachusetts, and so many people are traveling along them to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims, there is a peculiar interest in recalling some of the actual happenings in the little colony during those summer days 300 years ago. The story, as it is unfolded in Bradford's Diary, is all too brief. Yet, here as elsewhere, there is a certain fruitfulness and vividness in Bradford's simple narrative, a certain almost inadvertent mention of details such as renders it particularly easy for the student of those wonderful times to fill in the picture for himself.

By the July of 1621, the little colony, despite its many depletions, was beginning to see its way more clearly. The dark days of January and February had been left behind; the spring had come and gone; the corn had been sown, and was already being harvested; the admirable Squanto, "a special instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation," had taken up his place amongst them as interpreter and general adviser; the Mayflower had been dispatched on her way home; a formal peace had

been concluded with the great chief Massasoit, and from every point of view the colonists had "in some sorte ordered their bussiness." So it came about that on the 2d of July, having some opportunity, at last, to improve its foreign relations, the Plymouth Plantation dispatched an embassy, in the persons of Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. Hopkins, and the "foresaid Squanto," to Massasoit, to "bestow upon him some gratuities, and to thus bind him faster unto them." Massasoit was friendly and in every way well disposed, but, like the colonists, he and his people had been passing through a hard time, with the result that Mr. Winslow, Mr. Hopkins, and Squanto "found but short commons, and came both weary and hungry home."

It must have been within the last week or so, just gone by, 300 years ago, that the three adventurers returned from their mission. But if we may not be sure of this date to a day or two, we can be quite sure of the date of another great adventure which befell the colony about this time. For Bradford tells us that "in the latter end of this month," that is to say, July, John Billington lost himself in the woods, and "wandered up and downe some 5 days, living on berries and what he could find." He wandered far afield. Motorists to Plymouth from the south are well acquainted with Manomet Beach. Well, 300 years ago, there was an Indian plantation at Manomet, and here, after his five days' wanderings, John Billington arrived, sadly at a loss to know where he might be. His troubles, however, were not at an end, for the Indians were unfriendly. Indeed, it subsequently appeared that they were the very Indians who had set upon the colonists when they first landed at Provincetown. Instead of directing John back to Plymouth, they carried him off round the Cape to Nawssett. In Plymouth, therefore, 300 years ago, the one great topic of conversation and anxious debate was surely the whereabouts of John Billington. In the end, through the kindly offices of Massasoit, his whereabouts were discovered, and the Governor straightway "sent a shalop for him and had him delivered." Neither was this all, for the deliverance of John Billington had the result of bringing about peace between the colonists and these formerly unfriendly Indians, so that Bradford could write in his diary, "Thus their peace and acquaintance was pretty well established with the natives aboute them."

Editorial Notes

THE belief that the Australian Navy was the first branch of the Royal Navy thrown out by Britain in the outer waters appears to rest upon a misunderstanding. The honor belongs to the Indian Marine, which was originally founded at Surat in 1613. It was once maintained at the cost of the East India Company. It protected the company's merchantmen from the depredations of pirates, of whom Joasmi, Cutch and other bold freebooters gave the navy the most trouble. When the naval tide of war swept into the Indian Ocean, the Indian Marine was as much a part of the British Navy as the Royal Australian Navy was in the great war. But if the Australian Navy cannot claim the distinction of priority, it may, none the less, take heart. In these days, with disarmament in the air, it may claim, the world will hope, the distinction of being the last of the British auxiliaries needed to win a definite place on the sea.

THE time is not fully gone by when railroad men feel a pride in locomotives that have proved their efficiency in the matter of speed. The engine known as No. 999 of the New York Central, has been almost forgotten, even among engine-drivers, for some years past. But now, when the company plans to exhibit the fine old machine at the Pageant of Progress, in Chicago, beginning July 30, everybody recalls that this was the locomotive that drew the Empire State Express, on May 10, 1893, at the rate of 112.5 miles an hour, making a record which has not been equaled in the twenty-eight years since the date of that run. Charles Hogan of Buffalo, who drove the locomotive to the record, must have had some pleasant memories as he once more handled the throttle in taking No. 999 out over the line to Chicago, for the exhibition. Thousands of people will doubtless be glad to see the "Flyer" on this occasion, but few of them will be likely to stop to think that, when the show is over, old No. 999 will go back to a prosaic daily run through the Beech Creek coal mining district of Pennsylvania, performing her humble daily task exactly as if she had never been a record-breaker.

INDIVIDUALS in the United States may wonder why they felt no different before the war, when America owed the world \$4,000,000,000, from what they do today, when the rest of the world owes America about \$10,000,000,000. One of the answers, written large in history that is not yet completely understood, is found in the statement that the war cost the world \$350,000,000,000 in the destruction of wealth, to say nothing of other losses. Perhaps sober reflection on these figures may effect more serious support of the movement for curbing those things that lead to war.

THE same issue of the newspapers that announced the dismissal of the federal indictments against the persons accused of conspiring in the sale of wood alcohol in the cities of western Massachusetts and Connecticut during the holiday season of 1919, by which at least 100 fatalities are said to have been caused, records the arrest of a Dorchester (Massachusetts) boy who, while on a visit to the neighboring town of Weymouth, was accused of turning in a false alarm of fire. In the latter case, no doubt, the full penalty of the law will be exacted.

IT HAS been discovered that fashion, in London, is sweeping westward, and that a theater or cinema to do good business must be somewhere in the direction of Hammersmith. It is thought that the westward habit began at the time of the White City, or Earl's Court Exhibitions, that "Abraham Lincoln" and the "Beggars Opera" encouraged it, and that presently Piccadilly will be deserted and Pall Mall a place for owls. It will hardly come to that, but undoubtedly Piccadilly is changing in many ways.